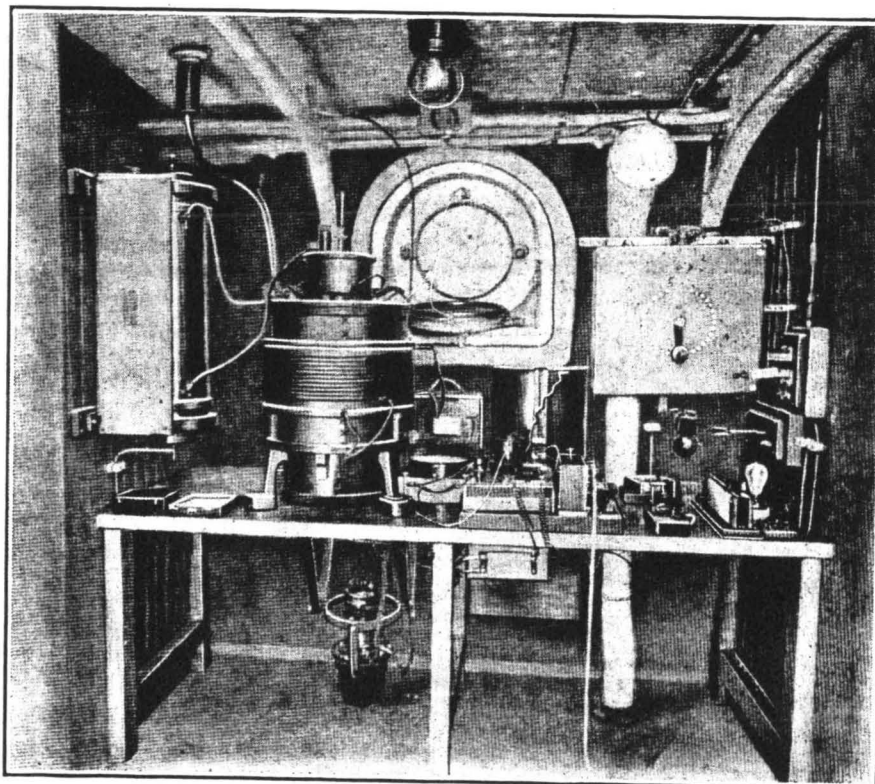


MAY, 1904

THE
ELECTRICAL WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MAY 1904
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FIFTY THOUSAND ELECTRIC PATENTS

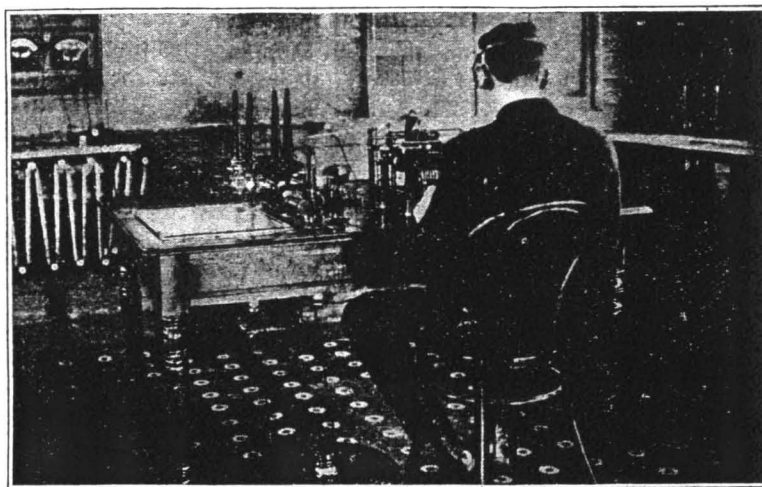
Discovery of Electric Wave

By J. E. PRICE

THOSE interested in the rise and progress of electricity will find at the National Museum object history most entertainingly set forth in this connection. Telegraphic apparatus, the telephone, phonograph, arc and incandescent lighting—everything but the latest wireless message system, and this, we may say, is foreshadowed there in the apparatus invented in 1842 by Professor Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. This old instrument was simply an arrangement of storage battery magnets and wire, by which a bell at a short distance away—some hundreds of feet from the operating point—was rung. But in conducting his experiments in this manner, Professor Henry discovered the electric wave. He did not use the term "electric wave," but found that when he threw an electric spark an inch long on a wire circuit in a room at the top of his house, electrical action was instantly set up in another circuit in the cellar. There was no visible means of communication between the two circuits.

Professor Henry was one of the greatest

of the early workers in the electrical field. While yet a young man (he was born in 1797 or '99) he became deeply interested in natural philosophy, and began that series of researches in electricity on which his purely scientific reputation principally rests, and which culminated in the discovery of the principles of the Morse telegraph. He became the sole discoverer of one of the most singular forms of electrical induction, and was among the first to see clearly the laws which connected the transmission of



RECEIVING MESSAGE, FESSENDEN SYSTEM.

electricity with the power of the battery employed. One of the problems to which he devoted himself was that of producing

mechanical effects at a distance by aid of the electro-magnet and a conducting wire (as above mentioned). The horseshoe electro-magnet formed by winding copper wire around a bar of iron bent into the form of a U, had been known before his time, and it was also known that by increasing the number of coils of wire greater force could be given to the magnet, if the latter were near the battery; but when it was moved to a distance the power was weakened at so rapid a rate that the idea of using the electro-magnet for telegraphic purposes seemed hopeless. Henry's experiments were directed toward determining the laws of electro motive force from which this diminution of power resulted, and led to the discovery of a relation between the number of coils of wire around the magnet and the construction of the battery to work it. He showed that the very same amount of acid and zinc arranged in one way would produce entirely different effects when arranged in another, and that by increasing the number of cells in the battery there was no limit to the distance at which its effects might be felt. Therefore, it only remained for some one to invent an instrument by which these effects should be made to register in an intelligible manner to complete the electro-magnetic telegraph, and this was done by Morse.

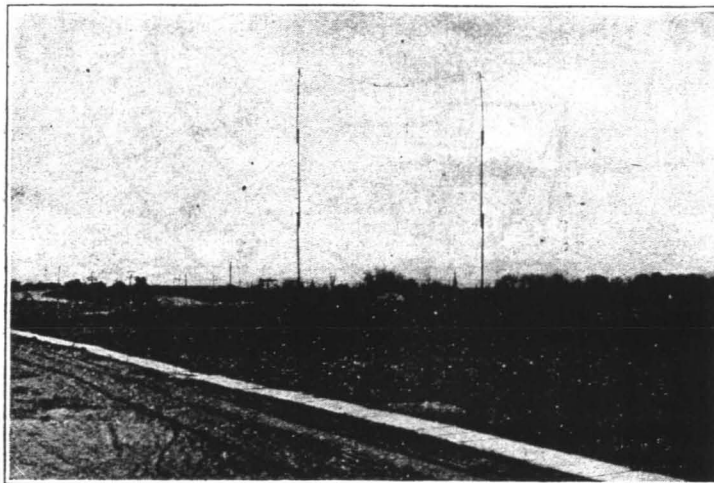
Professor Henry did a great deal of scientific work while in the Smithsonian Institution. The idea of using the telegraph

for communicating the weather report originated with him and was early put in operation at the Institution. He was also a member of the lighthouse board and made valuable investigations in fog signals and illuminants. What a long time it took from the discovery of the electric wave by the old philosopher to the coming of wireless telegraphy! When Henry discovered that current waves could be transmitted without wire connection there was not a single patent in this field on record. Now what a difference! During a recent visit to the United States Patent Office the writer found that 233 patents had been granted for inventions and improvements for wireless telegraphy—and all these, of course, in recent years. The writer was further informed—by a prominent official of the Patent Office—that probably 50,000 patents had been allowed for electrical apparatus, etc., and that in nine classes alone in this line 29,000 patents had been granted.

Think of the work, the brain force and the money thus expended! And think of the value of many of these inventions! From statistics for the census year 1890 it is found that the manufacture of telegraph apparatus reached a total value, in the United States, of \$1,642,266. The output for the same year of annunciators—telegraph and other—was 57,022, valued at \$224,885; rehostats and resistances, electric heating and cooking apparatus, welding, etc., 94,147, value, \$1,186,878; electric clocks

(some of these for wire timeservice), 9,180, value, \$132,149. A long list in these interests could be given, and the footing up of values would amount to millions upon millions of dollars. And this does not include the millions earned by electrical workers, that most needful and skillful class of people.

Speaking of wireless telegraphy, reminds the writer that we have in the Capital City an establishment of this kind—a factory and an experimental station—operated by the National Electric Signalling Company. The



SIGNAL MAST, FESSENDEN SYSTEM

system used is the Fessenden, and the office and factory are located at Eighth and Water streets. This is the first commercial plant of this kind ever established in a city; others are all outside. It was so placed in order to test the effect of high buildings upon sound waves. Near the office a mast 135 feet has been erected and this carries the current (wave) projecting and receiving apparatus. A cross bar carries twenty wires, which run to the ground to a bar supported on insulating caps on posts and terminate in the instrument room. The Morse code is used; the operator, sending by regular telegraph key and receiving by ear through telephone attachment while writing the message. A two-horse power dynamo is installed for current, but only a quarter horse power is generally used during operation.

One of the peculiar features of this system is a liquid barreter or receiver, invented by Professor Fessenden, which is extremely sensitive. By its use the Morse system can be employed without speed limit, and the expenditure of electrical energy is reduced to a minimum. It is claimed that this receiver has revolutionized the art of wireless telegraphy.

After much experiment, Professor Fessenden concluded to use for a receiver platinum wire, coated with silver, and then drawn down; removing the silver coating a sensitive strip was gotten and was called a metal barreter, and patented. But the wire was so small that it was liable to be burned out, even by a very feeble electric spark unless protected by tuning. However, this led to the invention of the liquid receiver, the platinum wire was made the conductor to lead the current into or out of the conducting liquid, and to also lead the current to an extremely minute cross-section of that liquid. The fine wire and liquid together proved to be more sensitive than the wire alone, and no direct ordinary current could burn the wire, as the liquid kept it comparatively cool.

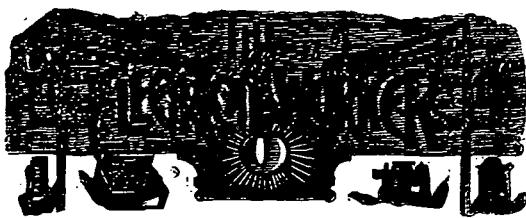
Concerning the Fessenden system it is of interest to quote here from an article by Mr. A. F. Collins, the well-known electrician:

"The characteristics of the system are the use of a conductor at the sending station, not only grounded, but provided with a conducting surface for at least a distance

of one-quarter wave length; the use of a closed-tuned auxiliary circuit at the sending end for prolonging the oscillations; the method of signalling by throwing in and out of tune instead of stopping and starting the oscillations; the use of multiple antennæ, and verticals of large capacity evenly distributed; the practically continuous generation of electro-magnetic waves; the method of obtaining electrical radiations of any desired frequency from a continuous current without the use of an interrupter; the method of producing electrical waves in groups having a definite group frequency, whether the group frequency is the same as the discharge frequency or independent of it. The method of obtaining constant capacity and inductance by the use of metallic masts and guys surrounded by choking coils to prevent absorption of energy; the use of the 'wave chute' for leading the waves out of cities or over obstructions (Professor Fessenden now sends the waves through "obstructions"); the use of a medium surrounding a vertical conductor for obtaining the same effects with a vertical as with a large conductor.

"At the receiving station the fundamental differences between Professor Fessenden's and the older systems are: The use of a current operated constantly receptive receiver instead of the voltage operated coherer. Not only is the current operated system receiver many times more sensitive than any coherer, but in addition it is only by its use that sharp tuning can be accomplished. With current-operated receivers a resonant rise in effect of 400 per cent has been obtained, while the best results given by experimenters working with the coherer give resonant rise of less than 10 per cent. In a paper published by Count Arco recently the resonant rise is given at 2½ per cent.

"Further differences are the use of a cumulatively acting receiver (this means that all the energy received is utilized in producing indications); the use of a closed-tuned circuit instead of an open-tuned circuit, which permits of better resonance being obtained; and the use of a receiving device tuned not only to the wave frequency, but also to the group frequency of the discharges."



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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1904.

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THE HENRY E. WILKENS PRINTING COMPANY

INITIATION FEE.

Section 10 of article 14 of our Constitution says that the initiation fee charged in each local union must be kept on file in the general office, and in case of a dispute the records of the general office shall be used. We ask as a special favor that the local unions send in a statement of what they charge for initiation, as we wish to keep a record of same in order to comply with the Constitution.

BEATS.

We call the attention of our members to section 13 of article 14, of the Constitution, which reads:

"SEC. 13. Men who owe just debts and have left the jurisdiction of the local who furnished a traveling card should not be allowed another card until the debt has been paid, and he must pay the debt to be allowed membership in the local, after due notification; time limit to be six months."

We are in receipt of communications every few days which informs us that "John Doe left our city, and owes a bill." Many of the letters have no seal on them. To those we pay no attention, as we give the benefit of a doubt always to the accused. We recognize the fact that it is a very serious thing to publish a man as a beat who is innocent. We would rather let ninety-nine guilty men escape than publish one innocent one. All we ask is the proof. Experience has taught us that there is a class of men in all organizations who speak ill of every one; there are no honest men with them, and for fear some poor fellow may run against one of them, we simply ask for the local seal, as a protection. Some years ago we received a letter stating that a certain brother had left a certain city owing a bill. The party accused was well known to us, but we play no favorites in the performance of our duty. We published the man's name and in a few days received a very warm letter from the accused brother, who denied owing any money to any one in the city mentioned. We investigated the matter and found that the accused brother had left the money with one of the members of the local to pay the bill. This brother paid the money and said nothing about it. Another brother heard that the bill had not been paid, and he being of the class who was waiting for opportunities of this kind, wrote the letter mentioned. It is not our purpose to attempt to protect the beats, but we must protect innocent men. As we have often said, there is a difference between floaters and dead beats, and while we have every regard for a floater, we have no use for dead beats, and we hope all men who beat bills or desert their wives

and little ones will be dealt with in accordance with our Constitution. We will publish all names sent to us under seal, but will reject all sent without seal.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Section 12 of article 14, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"SEC. 12. A member admitted on traveling card shall not vote on questions of agreement, trouble or wages until six months after his card has been deposited."

To our minds this is a very just section. We received a letter very recently from a brother, in which he said a gross injustice had been done; that every member of the local, no matter whether his card had been in six months or six hours, should have a voice and vote on agreements. Oh, no, Mr. Floater; with all due regards to you, sir, you have had your inning. We remember one time in the history of our brotherhood we had forty strikes on our hands at one time, and we can truthfully say two-thirds of them were caused by men who would deposit a card then begin to agitate, and keep it up until he had the satisfaction of seeing a strike declared; then, when it got well under way, he would skip out and leave the poor so-called home guard to fight the battle for himself, Molly and the babies. To our knowledge many a good fellow has been branded a scab because he refused to follow some hot-headed fellow in a strike. Some have been brutally treated because they demanded the Constitution be followed, and for these reasons the delegates at our last convention saw the advisability of enacting laws that would redound to the credit of our organization. We do not write this as an attack on the floater, but in a spirit of justice. We cannot see any reason why a floater should have special legislation to fit his case. If the conditions of a city do not suit him why he can go to another city. Let the men who have the most to fight for attend to their own agreement.

Inside wiremen are requested to stay away from Vancouver, B. C. No work; number of men idle.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

Attention is directed to the following very sensible editorial from *The Granite Cutter's Journal*, defining a policy which should be carried out by all publications devoted to the best interests of organized labor. We endorse it heartily and print, with the statement that its sentiment and argument apply with equal force to the conduct of THE ELECTRICAL WORKER. Beyond the line marked out lurks danger that menaces the principles that are dearest, best, and beyond price.

"Members of our union of Republican persuasion have as much right to send the platform of that party to our *Journal* for publication and discussion as a member of any other school of politics, and members who are Democrats have as much right to make use of the columns of our *Journal* for party propaganda in enunciation of the Kansas City or Chicago platforms as any of those above referred to. Yet it is a fact that our *Journal* is not intended for, nor is it to be used as a political sewer for party politics of any kind, and correspondents should bear this in mind. If certain branch secretaries were to indulge in laudation of Republican rule and the advantages of a protective tariff and if others were to be equally profuse in their support of free trade and the retrenchment and reform of Democratic administrations, our friends, the radicals, would be so incensed that they would be the first to offer constitutional amendments either to have the policy of our *Journal* changed or to discontinue its use. There is no doubt about such being their position in time, although at first they would use column after column copied from their party organs and would only desist and propose the constitutional amendment when their bunch of clippings had been used up. The moral is that this is a craft paper originated for the purpose of aiding and assisting primarily in the welfare of granite cutters and other stone working trades, and secondly to give such information in reference to trade affairs as will be interesting and educative to members and other readers. No member of our union desires to see our craft organ diverted into a narrow rut, but its use and purpose can be best maintained by following the broad trade and educative lines for which it was intended

instead of directly or indirectly making it a tail to some one's political fad or party."

CHARTERS GRANTED.

April 1—414, Norwalk, Ohio.

April 5—318, Knoxville, Tenn. (reinstated).

April 11—461, Lowell, Mass.

April 25—462, St. Louis, Mo.

April 27—463, Montreal, P. Q.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A. D. Chisholm, last heard from in Los Angeles, California. Any one knowing his address, or if he himself sees this, please communicate with his cousin, Alex A. Chisholm, Yonkers, New York.

I would be glad to hear from all or either of the following: C. V. Dwiggins, H. H. Clark, S. L. Dixon, R. H. Kellar, P. W. Winn, A. G. Murray, L. R. Roseborough, and G. Von Sick. Address J. W. Evans, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.

Any of the brothers knowing the whereabouts of Pat. Hapney, of Local No. 225, or F. Campbell, of Local No. 325, will please tell them it would be to their interest to write to V. S. Whitney, Local No. 79.

NOTICE.

All local unions of the I. B. E. W. are hereby notified that Stuart Hemphill is in bad standing in Local No. 5, he having scabbed against us. A fine was placed on him and same has not been paid. We are informed that he has tried to join several locals lately as a new member, so we take this method of notifying the Brotherhood as to his standing in Local No. 5.

S. R. SCHEIRER,

R. S. Local No. 5.

NINETY-SIX.

All business in the electric line, both inside and out, is very quiet, the only thing in sight being a new plant for the Whitall Carpet Mills—lights, generators, engines, and motors by Westinghouse Company; wiring by Page Electric Company of this city. They say they want five or six good, first-class men in about a week. We have

eight or ten good inside wiremen here not working at present. The Page Company, I understand, are offering \$2.25 a day for first-class men, and say they can get plenty at that price. So, boys, don't come to Worcester looking for work. We have added about thirty to our membership the past month, mostly linemen and cable splicers. Are having good meetings and good attendance.

PRESS SECRETARY.

SHAMOKIN.

The press secretary of Local 263, Shamokin, Pa., writes: Our local is in a fairly healthy condition. We haven't very much work just at present, but expect the old company to be doing something this summer or else go to the wall. The United had a gang of seven climbers in here recently—all non-union men fresh from the country, except one, who should have known better. Boyle has had a gang at Sunbury for the past three months, but has moved now after several hard fights there.

The electrical workers of Philadelphia, Pa., will give a picnic and May Fair at Central Park, 4400 North Fifth street, Saturday, May 28, 1904. All members of the I. B. E. W. are cordially invited to come. Let this be a reunion of the brothers, and everybody have a good time.

MEMBERSHIP CARD NO. 99004, with the name of W. H. Percival on it, has been lost. If presented by any one kindly take it up and send to the general office.

The better you are organized, the more thoroughly you are united, the better will be your opportunity for higher wages, for regular employment, for better homes, for sending your children to school that they may be in a position to defend their interests when their struggle of life begins. The result of union organization will be to make men more independent and intelligent, to make women more affectionate, loving and matronly, and to make the children have brighter eyes, brighter hopes, and brighter expectations for their future.—*Samuel Gompers.*

Reports From Grand Officers

Grand President.

I stated in my last report that I was of the opinion we had too many locals in this city (Chicago) for the best interests of our Brotherhood.

After a careful investigation I became convinced that such was the case.

So I arranged for a meeting of three representatives from each local for Sunday, April 10, for the purpose of placing a plan by which the number could be reduced from 10 to 6, before them for their consideration.

I am pleased to state that that meeting voted to place the following before each local for adoption or rejection:

April 11, 1904.

Meeting of committees representing the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Chicago, was called to order by Grand President F. J. McNulty, at 12 o'clock, at 196 East Washington street. Brother J. J. Lamb was elected secretary unanimously. G. P. McNulty stated that the purpose of the meeting was to reduce the number of locals of the I. B. E. W. in this city if possible, inasmuch as he believed the cause of the trouble over jurisdiction of work was caused by so many locals being in the field. The various locals were represented as follows:

Local No. 337, W. J. Foley, J. J. Sullivan; 279, M. P. Sullivan, Peter Jessin, S. J. Bennett, J. Corbin; 376, T. F. Queenan, J. J. Lamb, A. J. Mickle, W. J. Speers, S. T. Mills; 315, E. H. Schwicker; 9, J. L. Collins, C. M. Paulson, H. Cullen, M. J. Gavin, H. H. Collin; 282, William Kemp, Phil Scanlon; 78, E. J. Cassin, Fred Cohrs, J. Rayner, J. Halloran, W. Powell; 49, M. J. Sullivan, C. Connell, O. J. Hay; 134, R. P. Brennan, D. F. Cleary, Sam Grimblot, C. H. Bloomfield, C. L. White; 262, S. H. Dawney, Charles Leidbury.

After a general discussion it was decided to recommend the following plan of amalgamation to all locals affected:

The machine repair men and armature winders in repair shops that belong at present to Local No. 279, be transferred to Local No. 134.

Dynamo tenders and switch board men employed in central stations and the motor repair men employed by the street railway corporations, that are members of Local No. 279 at present, to be transferred to Local No. 9.

The crane men, members of Local No. 279, to select the local of our Brotherhood that can give them the most support, and transfer to same.

The shop men working for manufacturing companies, members of Local No. 379, to transfer to Local No. 376.

That all members of Local No. 337, employed the most of the time outside of building, transfer to Local No. 9.

That all members of Local No. 337 employed most of the time inside of buildings, transfer to Local No. 134.

That Locals Nos. 78 and 315, amalgamate with Local No. 9.

Motion was made and seconded that the plan be submitted to all locals affected for consideration. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that a committee be appointed consisting of two members of Locals Nos. 9, 134, and 376 to visit the locals affected with the Grand President, to explain the action taken in detail. Carried.

Committee—Brothers Lamb and Queenan, No. 376; Brothers M. Collins and Paulson, No. 9; Brothers Bloomfield and Grimblot, No. 134.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. LAMB.

Up to date the plan has been approved by Locals Nos. 315 and 337, and they have disbanded and consolidated with the locals as per plan.

Locals Nos. 78 and 279 meet this week, when I expect to see them follow suit.

This has taken a great deal more work than one would think, judging from the number of words it takes me to express it in my humble way. I am pleased to state that I have had the co-operation of the active workers of our Brotherhood in this city in doing what has been done up to date, and wish to thank all of them for their kind assistance. I settled the differences that ex-

isted between Locals No. 134 of this city, and No. 262 of Pullman, Ill.

I know that I did not please all in my decisions on the questions in dispute, but feel that every brother that has the interests of our Brotherhood at heart is pleased, as my decisions were according to the action of the convention and the Constitution.

I have visited and addressed the following locals since my arrival in this city, April 2d: No. 9, April 4; No. 315, April 5; No. 279, April 6; No. 49, No. 78, and No. 337, April 7; No. 134, April 11; No. 262, April 12; No. 381, April 14; No. 262, April 15; No. 376, April 16; committee meeting Local Nos. 9 and 315, April 17; committee meeting of Locals Nos. 337, 279, 134 and 9, in the morning, and committee meeting of Locals Nos. 134 and 262 of Pullman, Ill., in the afternoon; committee meeting of Locals Nos. 9, 134 and 279, on the 26th; committee meeting of Locals Nos. 9 and 78 on the 28th.

I also attended a smoker of Local 282 of the stock yards and a smoker it was if there ever was one, in fact I am smoking yet, as the boys presented me with a box of cigars, for which I am very thankful.

I had the pleasure of also attending a stag party given by Local 381, which was a big success in every way.

Local No. 9 held an open meeting and smoker for the purpose of trying to get some of the non-union men in line. I had the pleasure of addressing this meeting, which was well attended and although we did not succeed in getting all the applications we would have liked to see filled out by our non-union friends, we did succeed in getting a few which will be the means of getting others.

Local No. 9 must have kept tabs on my smoking abilities for I was presented with another box of cigars, which I am very thankful for, and assure the brothers of Local No. 9 I appreciate them.

On Sunday, May 1st, I called a meeting of the presidents of Local Nos. 9, 49, 134, 282, 376 and 381, for the purpose of creating an organization that will be known as the advisory board of the I. B. E. W., of Cook county, Ill.

The object of this board is to settle

all differences that may arise between the various locals of Cook county, Ill., and to thoroughly organize the different branches of our craft and to help each other through unity of action.

Temporary organization was formed and a set of by-laws drawn up which will be put to a referendum vote of all the locals in this city for approval. With this board in existence under the proposed laws it will keep dissension at minimum between our locals in Chicago.

It will also be the means of bringing all locals in closer touch with one another, which is very essential for the advancement of our Brotherhood. It makes us look very bad in the eyes of other organizations to be continually wrangling among ourselves over little matters that do not amount to anything when everything is considered. Our combined energy should be used in organizing the unorganized of our calling, as that is the keystone to the success of all organizations. I have hopes that we have had the last family quarrel in this city of a serious nature, for if there was ever a time in the history of our Brotherhood when all branches of our trade should work together, it is the present time. We find the different electrical corporations using all methods possible to get our locals quarreling among themselves. In no city in the country is this more protuberant than in the city of Chicago. We find them sending members of one local out to do the work that belongs to the members of another, knowing full well that it will cause dissension between them. They have gone to extremes in this in so many cases that our members have awakened to the fact at last, and now seem to be of the opinion that all must unite for their mutual protection.

The objects of this proposed board in Chicago cover a broad scope. Besides settling any differences that arise it intends to thoroughly organize every branch of our craft in Cook county and vicinity as well as to help each other by unity of action if that ever becomes necessary. Of course it is more or less of an experiment but I do not hesitate to predict great good being accomplished by it if the rank and file of the locals will look upon it with half

the brotherly spirit displayed by the brothers that have interested themselves in it up to this writing.

The Executive Board of the A. F. of L. held a meeting in the city of Denver, Col., during the week beginning April 18th.

Having been informed through Brother Sherman that the question of the wiring and connecting of straight electric and combination fixtures would come up, as the chandelier workers had claimed that work, which is unquestionably the work of the electrical worker, and realizing the importance of this question to our Brotherhood, as well as to our members that are and have been doing this work since its inception, all over the country, I decided to appoint Brother E. N. Nockels of Nocal No. 381, of this city, to go with me to Denver, Col., on this case, as he is a fixture wireman and connector of long experience, and is thoroughly familiar with every portion of fixture work. He has represented the Fixturemen of Chicago for a long time, as well as being secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

We left this city for Denver on the evening of the 17th, and arrived in that city on the evening of the 18th.

On the morning of the 19th we appeared before the board in regard to the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, taking into their fold electrical workers and refusing to turn them over to our Brotherhood where they belong. I am pleased to state that the board decided to notify the A. A. of S. R. E. to notify their divisions to refrain from admitting electrical workers to their membership, and to turn over to us all electrical workers they have at present.

I want to state that I am of the opinion that the officers of that association will see to it that the mandates of the A. F. of L. will be lived up to, as they assured me that if any infringement was made on the rights of our Brotherhood it was not done with the consent or knowledge of them, but by some of their various divisions.

The next case that came up of interest to us was the question of the Elevator Constructors doing the work that prop-

erly belongs to our organization in spite of the agreement they entered into with our Brotherhood before they were admitted to membership in the A. F. of L. We have been informed time and time again by the officers of the Elevator Constructors organization that they intended to live up to the agreement, but somehow or other they continue right along doing it in various cities. After hearing our case the board decided to notify the Elevator Constructors that they must live up to the agreement which is as follows:

"The International Union of Elevator Constructors hereby concede the following to the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers:

"The electric work on flash lights, electric annunciators and lamps, and feed wires to the controller.

"By order of the President.

"F. W. DOYLE.

(Signed) "WILLIAM L. HAVENSTRITE.

"Gen. Sec. Treas."

While in Denver I addressed meetings of Locals Nos. 68 and 121. On the 22nd I went to Colorado Springs along with Brother G. G. Macey, and met all of the brothers of Local No. 113 that are left in that city. The Citizens' Alliance is very strong in that city, and have succeeded in disrupting the Building Trades Council, which was a very strong one. They have also forced all trades that were in the council to go back on the conditions layed down by them, with the exception of the electrical workers and the painters.

There is a movement on foot at the present time to reorganize the council, which I trust will be successful.

Local No. 113 has had only one deserter since the fight began, and this man is a close relation to one of the contractors. They did not become at all discouraged when this fellow joined the army of home-breakers, as they knew he could not be trusted. Now the bosses know that also, which is one consolation.

The brothers of Local No. 113 have started a co-operative establishment, and are doing a good business, about two-thirds of what is done in the city. Business in our line is at a very low ebb at present in Colorado Springs, so they could do a whole

lot more if it came their way. Still they are not kicking any, as they know they are doing the biggest part of what is being done.

The Citizens' Alliance is now talking about forcing an ordinance through the city council which will prevent any one from contracting to do any electrical work until he has passed an examination and paid a license fee of \$500. They are of the opinion, or at least were, that such an ordinance would put the Standard Electrical Company out of business, but I guess they have changed their minds.

I met quite a number of the brothers of Local No. 233. I promised them that I would return to that vicinity in the near future if D. V. P. Sullivan could not, and help them organize the non-union men in and around that city. I made the same promise to Local No. 121 of Denver.

I forgot to state that the chandelier workers failed to show up at the meeting in Denver to show cause or their reasons why we should not continue to do the electrical fixture work in the future, as we have in the past.

Brother Nockels and yours truly had a very strong case to present, and were much disappointed in not getting the chance to do so, as the verdict could not have been other than favorable to us. Taking everything that occurred at the meeting of interests of our Brotherhood, I am satisfied that the money expended on the trip was well spent, and will bring good returns in the very near future.

It was impossible for me to visit the other locals in and around Denver, as I had to return to Chicago to bring all matters I had under way to a close.

I want to call the attention once more of all those that may have occasion to write to me that I make it a point to answer all letters as soon as I receive them. If you do not get a reply in a reasonable length of time, you can rest assured that I have changed my location.

Sometimes I receive letters that I cannot answer intelligently until I can reach my files in the general office. This causes more or less delay that I cannot help, so I trust all my correspondents will have a little consideration for my position and be patient.

I wish to thank all that answered my circular letter of recent date.

F. J. McNULTY.

First Vice-President.

I finished my assistance to Local No. 45 in Buffalo April 11. During that time myself and Brother James Shane, who was appointed temporary Business Agent, saw about all of the non-union electrical workers and succeeded in getting their applications or their promises to join No. 45 later. I visited the meeting again on the 16th. They had a well attended meeting; also a number of new applications. The brothers were so well satisfied with our previous efforts that they decided to continue with Brother Shane as Business Agent, also to hold meetings weekly, instead of twice a month. I have since received word that the future looks bright. I may say Local No. 45 has a good body of union men, and if they continue to each attend regularly to meetings and take an active interest in matters pertaining to their trade success is sure to be theirs. From Buffalo I went to Niagara Falls to do what I could to build up Local No. 58. It seemed the members in that locality had lost interest in their own welfare, hardly enough members being present to make a quorum. I succeeded, with the assistance of Brother William Watts and Brother M. Ticen, to see most of the men outside the fold, and I believe convinced them it was to their advantage to become members; also succeeded in waking up the members, who were lax in being present on meeting nights. I feel they will be more attentive to their duties hereafter. There is no apparent reason why Local No. 58 cannot be a strong local with a little energy exerted on the part of the heretofore uninterested members. We held an open meeting April 23, addressed by Brother McGee, president of Local No. 45, of Buffalo; Brother Hendreckson, president Central Labor Union; and G. E. Lock, who is editor of the *Niagara Tailor*, a labor paper, devoted to the interests of unionism. The meeting was not as well attended as it should have been. One trouble in the Falls is that delinquents from other locals seem to come here and forget to remember that it is time to pay back dues or else they sell

themselves body and soul to their employers. I have made arrangements with Local No. 41 to keep them posted as to where I am, so in case any trouble arises with the contractors they will notify me, as to the nature of same. During my stay in the vicinity of Niagara Falls, I visited Local No. 249 of St. Catherine, Canada, April 12, and found them in good shape. Every man working at the trade but two in the union. April 14 attended a meeting of Local No. 105, of Canada, in company with Brother William Watts, president of Local No. 58. It was a fairly well attended meeting. There are quite a number of electrical workers outside of the fold, but believe the steps taken by the local will result in a different condition of affairs. Brother Bronson is acting Business Agent. He, too, receives a certain amount for each applicant; also after the 1st of May the B. T. C. is to demand a working card from each man working on a job. I promised if they did not succeed in getting the non-union men I would come there and stay a few days and help them, but I do not think it will be necessary because they all seem to be good, hustling union men. I had received word from the general office that Locals Nos. 44 and 86 were having trouble over jurisdiction of work. I requested the two locals to appoint a committee, so that when I came I could confer with them. April 24 I arrived in Rochester. I met a committee from No. 44. No. 86 had not notified me as to whether they had complied with my request, so nothing was done that day. The 25th being the meeting night of Local No. 86, I attended their meeting and asked their committee to meet a committee from No. 44 the evening of the 26th. The committee from Local No. 86 were Brothers H. Price, B. Hill, T. Keenan; from Local No. 44, P. H. Brennan, J. Desmond, J. Maley. After talking the trouble over for some time both sides came to an amicable settlement, made recommendations to present to each local, which in no case were other than fair to both locals; also recommended to each of the locals to form a district council to talk over with each other trade conditions.

April 28th I visited Local No. 284, which have a charter for station work, the meeting

being well attended, and all members interested in the business before them. All men working as station men but two are in the local, with prospects of getting them. They are a young organization, but have had eight-hour shifts for some time, so it must be admitted they are an up-to-date union, that the members may well be proud of. The 29th I went to Syracuse and attended a meeting of Local No. 43. They received a communication from the contractors in regard to the members of Local No. 43 who are doing contracting. It caused a great deal of discussion, and it was finally decided to meet the employers the next day, which we did, the matter being talked over at some length. A recommendation was agreed upon by the committee of Local No. 43, they to present same at a special meeting, which I believe to be a fair proposition, and consider the local should accept. In conclusion I wish to state I intend to keep out of my report a great portion of the work in the line of organizing until finished, for by advertising what you intend to do and what you have partly done, gets in the hands of the anti-unionist before completion.

No. 20 is making a heroic effort to straighten up with the G. O., also to build up their organization, with a fair prospect of success. They at last have gotten most of their members to work, and from now on I think all will be well with them.

FRANCIS J. SWECK.

Second Vice-President.

I herewith beg leave to submit the following report for the month of April:

Friday, April 1, I got after the linemen in Lowell during the day and in the evening went to Lynn, Mass., and organized a new insidemen's Local No. 377, returning to Lowell on the 11:20 P. M. train. Saturday followed the non-union inside and outside men. Sunday attended meeting of Lowell C. L. U. and asked their co-operation. Monday went to Worcester and got after the linemen and cable splicers. In the evening took part in initiating new members, 18 being obligated that evening. Tuesday went after the non-union men again, got quite a few applicants, among them a former Boston contractor. Held

open meeting in the evening and initiated eight more new members. Others could not remain on account of the late hour. Worcester now has a grand start and will be heard from in the near future. Wednesday returned to Lowell again, kept after the non-unionists, and went to Boston to attend open meeting of Local No. 103.

Thursday sent out 50 postals and 10 letters, notifying all those I interviewed to attend open meeting on Friday evening. I also got after the inside men on Friday and got 21 men to make out applications and pay for the same that evening. Saturday I got six more and went to Lawrence, saw some of the boys there, and had a call issued for open meeting on the 18th.

Monday I came to Springfield and got after the linemen there; did some work on Tuesday, and in the evening went to Hartford by request of Local No. 186. Boys need funds to carry on the struggle. They are now out five months, and business in that line is exceptionally dull in that city. I returned to Springfield on Wednesday and went to Holyoke, saw all the linemen there—14 in number—and invited them to attend meeting on the 14th. Thursday got after the shopmen in two different establishments, and invited them to open meeting. Open meeting Thursday evening. Attendance was not as large as expected, but we got eight new members, a start that will bring in many other. I hope the boys of No. 7 will bury the hatchet and that they will extend the right hand of good fellowship to those who have done wrong in the past and build up for better hopes in the future. Friday I returned to Lowell and organized new mixed Local No. 461, with 35 members. Saturday finished up several small matters in detail and went to Lawrence, saw several men there, held open meeting in the evening, and did not get the attendance we expected. Had lengthy interview with eight men from one shop. All wanted to go in, but somebody had to put his name down first, consequently the hour got late and they are still thinking, but I am sure they will come. Tuesday came to Meridan, Conn., by request, to attend open meeting on the 20th. There was considerable line work going on in that city, and on Tuesday and Wednesday canvassed the men. I found several from other

locals, whose cards were O. K., working there temporarily, and only four non-union men. One made out application and paid for the same; the others promise to join as soon as they have the wherewithal. On the 20th open meeting was held, with a very good attendance; everybody had a good time, and kept the ball rolling till 2 A. M. The visiting brothers to Local No. 351 will have occasion to remember the hospitality of the local for some time to come, and I hope the advice given will be a reminder to No. 351 brothers to attend more strictly to their regular meetings. On Thursday I went to New Haven. There were several non-union linemen in that city. Got out circulars and worked among them the balance of the week, holding open meeting Saturday evening. Had interviewed 23 linemen working for the street railways. They were all in favor of coming in if charter was opened. I was greatly impressed with the spirit they expressed as regards to joining, but sorry to say they did not come to the meeting. I later learned that all hands were called to the office and were informed their wages would be raised and they would have steady work if they did not join the union. So the cowards accepted the offer and benefited through my visit. We succeeded in getting a few to join at the meeting. I hope the members of Local No. 90 will not despair, because I will go to that city again, and use another method to strengthen their local. On Sunday I journeyed to Providence to attend open meeting on Monday of Local No. 99. I want to say that this local had the best entertainment held in this district since I have taken up the work of organizing. The committee spared no pains to make a success of satisfying those who attended; that they are working in the right direction; while we got but three new members, I feel satisfied several others will add their names to our rolls in a short space of time. Local No. 99 has some good workers, and is bound to unionize that city. Tuesday I came to Boston and attended open meeting of Local No. 104, which was successful in adding some more names on their rolls. Local No. 104 is making good strides and will soon be able to set a pace for other locals to follow. I hope the brothers of this local will be a little patient. Other

MAY 1904

locals are in poor shape and need immediate attention. Better to hold those we have together until we get them all in better working shape. On Wednesday I went to Quincy, Mass. There was a strike on in the Fore River ship yards. I heard there were about 30 non-union electricians who came out there. It was a hard matter to find the men. Some had left town, others lived outside of the city. I found four delinquent members of Local No. 103, who had been at work there for some time, and on Friday evening I had five, who signed for new charter, and a promise from eight others to call at a meeting on Saturday at 3 P. M. But to my surprise they did not come, and those who did sign came after their money, claiming all hands were going to return to work on Monday, and for various reasons they would not come in just now, but promised to come together after the settlement of this trouble, and I feel pretty sure they will, owing to facts given. I have no desire at this time to mention. Inside work in my district is very dull and prospects are not as bright as I would like to see them in the building industry, yet there is plenty of work in sight for all hands in the near future. I am in hopes of getting in some more good work this month, and would like to hear from locals where my services would be of value. Let me know a little in advance, as I have several dates on hand, and want to get into some cities where at present we have no locals. I hope the boys of No. 186 will become more active and push on to victory.

E. T. MALLORY.

Third Vice-President.

On the 1st of the month was in Pittsburg. Went with a committee from No. 14; called on Mr. Splane, of P. & A. Tel. Co., as it was reported company was willing to pay \$3 for nine hours.

After quite a long wait was admitted to his office, and after a general talk about the trouble existing between No. 14 and P. & A. Co. this proposition was made: From now on every man the company employed to do line work be paid \$3 for nine hours.

Mr. Splane said that was all right as far as he was concerned, but would have to submit same to the board meeting, and for

Brother Schmatzinetz to return on the following Tuesday for the company's answer.

I have since received word that the company wanted men to start to work for \$2.75 for nine hours, and after a week or so of trial if their foreman said man was a first-class man company would advance him to \$3.00.

This the committee refused to accept, holding out for \$3 to start with. I also went with Business Agent to call upon some Western Union linemen; met them as they were going into boarding house for supper; asked us to wait till they ate, but while we were waiting the foreman, who is strictly against union men, saw us and we waited one and a half hours, but could not get to see these men. I attended No. 5's meeting on the 1st of the month and on Monday went to Youngstown, Ohio, where No. 64 had gone on strike for \$3 and eight hours; had been receiving \$3 and nine hours. Some of No. 62's members, working for light company, had gone out to assist No. 64. ✓

With a joint committee from both locals we kept after light company for three days, when they agreed to pay \$3 for eight hours, and men returned to work next day.

While in Youngstown was informed No. 38 was out in Cleveland, but they had returned to work before I was through in Youngstown, as No. 54 of Columbus was out, was just as near to go to by way of Cleveland, which I did, and while there attended No. 39's meeting.

Next morning went to Columbus; met some of the brothers, who explained their trouble. No. 54's members working for city had struck about two weeks before for \$2.70 and nine hours. After being out a few days their demands were granted, but city employ whom they pleased.

They then presented same scale to C. U. Tel. Co. on 28th of month, which was refused, and men went on strike 1st of month.

After a thorough investigation found out had not lived up to constitution in regard to wage scale, agreements and difficulties with employers. At meeting held on Friday night a committee was appointed to go with me to see superintendent of C. U. Co., and he promised to give every man his old job back again. Held a meeting on Saturday night, when report of committee was

received and strike declared off. Stayed over till Monday to give No. 446 some assistance, as they have no wage scale or agreement, but work for whatever price they can get.

With one of the brothers visited a couple of shops, also had a talk with some of the men working in them, who do not belong to Electrical Workers, but did express their willingness to join. Made arrangements for brother to see these men pay day, with an application blank, and I promised to return to Columbus about June 1, when I think some good can be done.

From there to New Albany to visit No. 286; found all brothers working, a few in arrears, who promised to pay up and be good. In this city have two telephone companies, one the Cumberland on the unfair list, since last summer, when No. 286 had presented a wage scale, which the independent company agreed to, and Cumberland refused.

Visited manager of company, who was very anxious to have the Cumberland Company placed on the fair list. I explained to him how this could be done, and he referred me to Mr. Hall in Louisville. As I had no place to go that evening, went over to No. 112's meeting; found an open meeting, with G. V. P. Smith there; was called upon and gave a short talk.

Also made arrangements to have Brother Smith accompany me the next morning to visit Mr. Hall, which we did; after listening to all he had to say about the members of the I. B. E. W. and the trouble they had caused him and the Cumberland Tel. Co., we tried to have him agree to employ only card men. This he refused to do just now, but gave us to understand that any time we could show him the linemen would live up to our constitution, a copy of which he has, he said, then he would be willing to recognize only card men.

He wanted New Albany placed on the fair list, the same as Louisville was, but as Central Trades Council at their last meeting had again taken up the fight to assist No. 286 and appointed a committee to call upon Mr. Hall, did not think we should lay down, so informed him at any time they were willing to come half way we were willing to go the other half.

From there to Evansville, Ind., as I prom-

ised to try and have Mr. Swanson do business with No. 16; arriving there find he is out of city and will not be back till Sunday night; attended No. 16's meeting Friday night; met Mr. Swanson on Monday morning; would not do anything unless I could get all the contractors together; tried to do this, visiting each one in person, explaining to them the object of holding a meeting, but one would not go because he had no use for some one of the rest, and the next one would not attend as he would not believe what the other one would say, and as one seemed to be afraid of the other one could do nothing in regard to meeting.

I then tried to have Mr. Swanson agree to No. 16's agreement, which all the others are working under, but he refused, but wanted No. 16 to accept one he had submitted to them, and of all the agreements I ever saw this one is the best for the contractor; as he would not listen to reason, and Central Trades Council of Evansville have him on the unfair list, the fight is up to No. 16 and Central Trades Council.

On Tuesday went to Princeton, visited No. 269, find all members working, and everything running smoothly.

Wednesday went to Vincennes; visited No. 243; find all men working at business in local but two men, who are working for street railway company, and they are in street car men's local. According to ruling of A. F. of L., these men belong to us, but in this case don't think we want them, as they are not linemen, only men able to earn \$1.50 per day.

From there started for Hammond, and as was just as near by going to Chicago, and as No. 280 did not meet till Friday night, I attended No. 134's meeting; spoke for a few moments, telling them how everything was in my district.

Went over to Hammond on Friday; found a very nice local; everything running smoothly; had a few questions to ask about brothers working their jurisdiction with card in some other local. I wish all locals and members would try and obey Section 8 of Article 14.

Went back to Chicago, as I wanted to see G. P. McNulty, and he was to return from Denver on Saturday or Sunday; attended No. 9's meeting Saturday night; was given the floor and gave a short talk on conditions

as I find them, and how we can improve them; stayed in Chicago till Monday night, then went to South Bend; have a very good local, but just now have a man by the name of Butler in there doing some work for the Bell Tel. Co. This man, from what I am told, worked unfair in Terre Haute and Toledo; had quite a long talk with him; said only had a few weeks' work, then would be sent to some other city. He has no use for the unions, as Mr. Kline has him under his control and is his god.

From there to Elkhart; find all the men carrying cards, but brothers working for Home Tel. Co. are not receiving as much money as is paid by Bell Tel. & Light Co., and as this company is going to do considerable new work this summer, would do no harm to ask for more money, giving company plenty of time to consider same.

While in Detroit attended meeting of No. 393, also a committee meeting of the different trades working for the Detroit Street Railway, who are getting up a wage scale and agreement to present to company next week.

On Saturday morning I left Detroit, arriving here at noon; find the team drivers are on a strike and transfer company supplying Home Tel. Co. with teams; sent them around last Monday noon with scab drivers, and the brothers working for this company refused to work if these men were not taken away; this the manager refused, so brothers working for this company went home.

Went with committee to call on superintendent of telephone company; he refused to do or say anything, only if the men wanted to return would have to fill out an application blank and if given employment would have to work on these wagons with scab drivers; this was refused by committee. We are into a fight here now, I think, and can make it very unpleasant for company, as they have considerable work in about six towns near here. Don't want to keep this up if same can be avoided, but if company tries to work unfair labor then the fight is on.

E. P. ALLMAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, 1904.

Fourth Vice-President.

April 1 I installed Local No. 317 in Hopkinsville, Ky., with several new applications and traveling cards. The Home Tel. Co. is installing a new automatic exchange and the pass word with the entire company is the green card. The men who were discharged by the Cumberland Tel. Co. for joining the union were all placed with the Home Co.

April 2 I went to Paducah, Ky.; found the Cumberland Tel. Co. at that place on the unfair list.

April 3 had a meeting with the general manager of the Home Tel. Co., with the view of getting nine hours, in place of ten, which I succeeded in.

April 4 held an open meeting of Local No. 77, with good attendance. There were speeches made by Brothers Rawlings, Mathews, and myself, and several songs were sung by Brother Krause, which would make the golden-voiced singer go back to the woods. In all, we had a pleasant evening, with much good accomplished. There will be lots of work in and around Paducah this spring.

April 5 went to Henderson, Ky., held an open meeting with good attendance, and the talk I gave the boys I hope will do them good, as there are a lot of good men in Henderson.

April 6 went to Owensboro, Ky.; held an open meeting there with good attendance. They have just won their strike against both telegraph companies. The members deserve a great deal of credit for the way they handled the strike. They are well organized.

April 7 I went to Louisville, Ky.; found things there in a very bad condition. The outside men are fairly well organized, but the inside men have lost all interest. I held an open meeting of Local No. 112 and we had very good attendance, and during the meeting we were surprised by a visit from G. V. P. Allman, who gave us a good talk. The local has placed the Cumberland Tel. Co. on the fair list. Brother G. V. P. Allman and I went to see the general manager about placing some union men, which he promised to do. I held an open meeting of the inside men, with very poor attend-

ance. I cannot see how men can expect to better their condition unless they attend their meetings. While in Louisville I attended a meeting of the Trades Council, found that the council had a split, and seven organizations had withdrawn and started another one. Our inside local was not affiliated with either. I attended the council to find out which held a charter out of the A. F. of L., and had the local elect delegates and affiliate again. I tell you, brothers, we have enough to fight with the corporations without fighting one another. While in Louisville I received a telegram that there was a strike on in Savannah, Ga., where I went on the 14th; found all the inside men out for the recognition of the union, and we succeeded in getting all the shops to sign up except the Electric Supply Co. There was no difference between us, except they wanted to retain the six scabs (five of whom had been union men), and for us to put up \$1,000 that we would live up to the agreement. So we held several meetings with the stockholders, and we could come no nearer to a settlement. I went before the B. T. C. and Trades Council, and both bodies indorsed our actions and gave our Business Agent credentials authorizing him to pull every union man off of a job where one of the scabs was working. They have a good B. T. C. there and are enforcing the card, so we will bring them around some time, for we have the best lot of boys in Savannah I ever met. The company had two of our men arrested for intimidating the scabs. They sent me clippings from the paper where one was found guilty by jury and the other had a mistrial. We have a good lawyer, who will fight the case. On the 22d I received a telegram to come to Sheffield, Ala. I found the linemen with the street car company out for \$2.75 and nine hours. They were getting \$2.50 and ten hours. The company cannot get any men to complete the work, so it will be a case of freeze out. The foreman, H. Burt, a card man, would not come out, and went ahead climbing himself, and on the 26th he fell from a pole and bruised himself up, so he will not be able to do us any harm for several months. (The Lord is with us.) This city is the best organized city I ever saw, and the other trades say they will spend all the

money they have but what we win the fight. So I am confident of the result. We have the anti-boycott law in Alabama and Georgia, and all members must be very careful, for the laboring man has no show with our present judges.

DALE SMITH.

Sheffield, Ala., April 30, 1904.

Fifth Vice-President.

April 1 found me in the city of Minneapolis untangling some of the mysterious things that are supposed to exist there. On April 2 and 3 was held a meeting of the North Central Interstate Conference of Electrical Workers, at which were present delegates from nearly every local in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and part of Wisconsin. Much good was done at this meeting. Conditions in different places were discussed, a universal scale adopted, and everything pertaining to the brotherhood in this part of the country was gone over and the necessary action decided upon.

Judging from the talent present at this meeting the rank and file are improving, and I think that the benefits derived from this organization exemplifies the necessity of like bodies throughout our district, and in fact the whole Brotherhood. The inside men in Minneapolis are still waging their fight and I think that the present indications are very favorable. One of the main troubles I found there was the lack of support that they were receiving from the Building and Trades, but this was overcome and confidence restored, as the jobs commenced to be pulled. At the present writing I am informed by the secretary of the B. and T. council of this city that a general fight has commenced there with the contractors, resulting from an unfair electrical job. I visited No. 24, and was greeted by an enthusiastic bunch, the meeting extending until 1:30 A. M. While in this city I was one of a committee to present the scale to the two big companies there, and have not heard as yet the reply received. The boys there have opened several shops, and are making cuts into the trade formerly controlled by the old firms. I visited No. 23 and found a good big local bunch of men with very favorable conditions. I dare say that nowhere will you find as good condi-

(Continued on page 49.)

A BIG NEW GOVERNMENT POWER PLANT

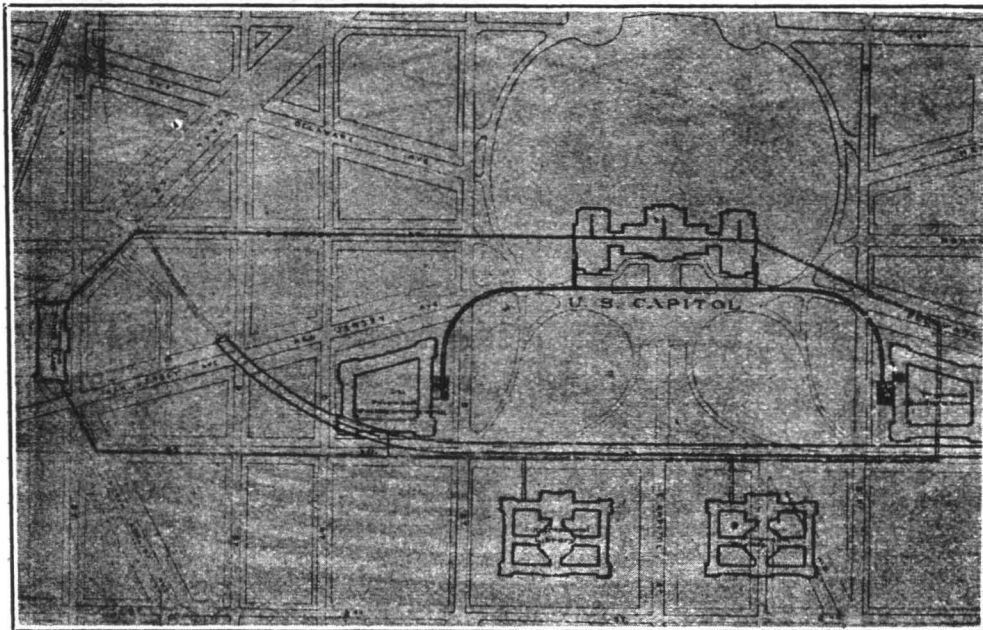
By J. E. PRICE

IT IS probable that in the not very distant future the United States Government will have in the Capital City one of the finest electric lighting, heating and ventilating plants in the country. An architectural draft and diagram has been made for this purpose, and the money necessary to complete the work—about \$700,000—will be forthcoming from Congress when needed.

The idea in this connection is to build at

it is very probable that the plants now in use in the Capitol and Library will be kept for emergency needs, although from a statement from Superintendent of the Capitol, Woods, there are some in authority who think it best to remove the Capitol power plant to some other government building needing a large power outfit.

The new government plant will, of necessity, be very large, as all the buildings



NEW POWER PLANT AND GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

or near Garfield Park, situated three squares south of the Capitol and Congressional Library, and two from the Congressional office building, soon to be in process of erection, a power house for heating, lighting and ventilating the buildings here mentioned and two others—an office building for Senators and a home for the United States Supreme Court—all comprising a group of splendid edifices in the neighborhood of the Capitol, and not far apart.

The Garfield Park power plant, of course, will be connected with each of these buildings by hot and cold air ducts and electric wire conduits; and the necessity for individual power plants in the structures named will be done away with. However,

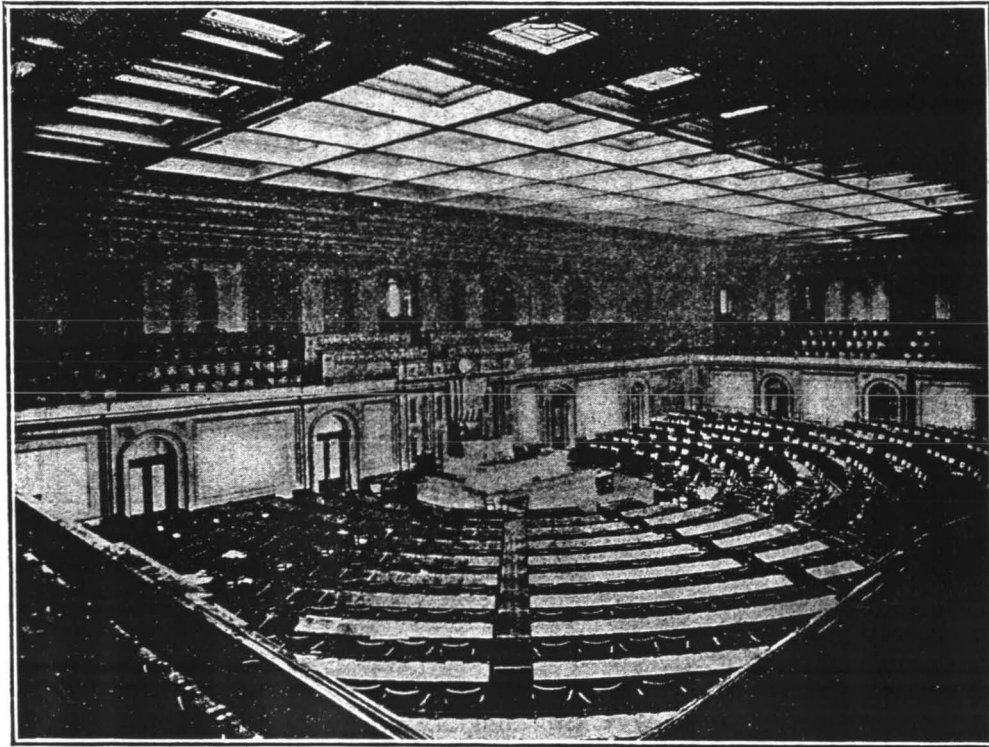
here indicated will require an extensive output of electric current; for lighting, heating and ventilation will make heavy demands in these particulars. The present Capitol power plant alone is of great size. Since the latest improvements there the boiler service is equal to 2,200 horse power, equally divided between Senate and House. All the machinery is now run by direct connected electric motors. The engines are all of the Westinghouse pattern, and are eight in number, one-half on either side of the building. Four are of 187.5 kw., 1,500 amperes and speed of 250, and four of 75 kw., 600 amperes. All can be operated in connection or separately.

Visitors at the Capitol seldom explore

the "lower regions" of this wonderful place, and the guides themselves do not know the details of its vast power department, and other makeup. The building contains 430 rooms, devoted to office, committee and storage purposes, 679 windows, 550 doorways, 140 fireplaces, 90 toilets, 261 washbasins and sinks, 4 bathtubs, 15 ventilating fans, 18 motors, 8 steampumps for boiler and fire service, and 8 elevators. The lighting service is equivalent to 25,000

ing (the Capitol) to reach around the earth."

The latest thing in wiring here is in the House of Representatives, where an electric call system makes unnecessary the old-time hand-clapping employed when a page was wanted. An independent call apparatus is located in each corner of the hall. The device is placed on a small table, and consists of an exposed series of numbered platinum disks. Each device takes care of



IMPROVED HALL, WHERE EACH REPRESENTATIVE IS "ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED"

incandescent lamps, each of 16-candle power, but the number of these in use now is 8,800. For daylight there are 14,518 square feet of skylights, formed of glass and iron.

The writer desired to find out the number of miles of wire used in the Capitol's electric service, but owing to many improvements in this department in the past few years, the information was not at hand. Still it may be safely said that there is more wire in the great legislative structure than any other building in the world. "I believe," said a Capitol electrician, "that there is almost wire enough in this build-

ing 200 desks. The desks on the Democratic side of the House range in numbers from 1 to 200; those on the Republican side, from 201 to 400. At the right-hand side of each desk and attached to the bottom is an electric push-button. Pressing this the circuit is closed and current flows to the disk of the registering device corresponding to the number of the desk button. The disk appears red-brown, and after about thirty seconds resumes its normal color. The operation is entirely without noise; and the person in charge of a call station sends a page to the number registered. When not answering calls the pages

sit on benches, as in any message office; they are not allowed to run about the hall at will.

After its recent renovation the Hall of Representatives was found in better hygienic and more comfortable condition than ever before. The ventilation of the Hall is done by means of two fans operated by electric motors, one of 40-horse power, located in the sub-basement and in the main air-duct; the other, a 12-horse power fan located over the east corridor, with an intake opening directly into the space over the ceiling and an outlet through the louvres of the roof. The inlet for the fresh air is a tower in the southwest grounds, 800 feet from the building. The air, after reaching the latter first passes through the tempering and heating coils, automatically controlled. The principal fan is double, and forces the air upward into the space or air chamber under the House floor. The arrangement is such as keeps the air under certain definite pressure. The supply ducts of the galleries lead up from the air chamber under the floor to the space under the gallery floor.

The automatic control of air temperature in the House is accomplished by means of a series of thermophones. There is a thermometer attached to each instrument and this governs a small valve at the back, which in turn permits the escape of compressed air. The latter operates the by-pass damper at the heating coils, permitting or prohibiting the access of the untempered air at the main air-duct. The same system operates the valves controlling the inlet of steam to the various sections of the large heating coil. The apparatus is first adjusted to the standard temperature desired. If, for instance, the temperature in any part of the Hall should fall one degree, the automatic thermophone will open one of the air-valves, which operates the cold air damper mechanism, thus cutting off supply; but if the temperature rises a degree too high a cold air damper is opened and temperature falls until the equal standard is reached.

The compressed air is furnished from an iron tank charged with an airpump driven by an electric motor.

When the plans of the late Thomas U.

Walter, architect of the Capitol, for improving this building, are carried out, for which work Congress has been asked for \$2,500,000, there will be considerably more need for light and power. The main feature of this work will be in bringing forward the central eastern front of the building beyond the line of the steps of the Senate and House. The plans provide for two forward projections, the first to extend out 67 feet, with a breadth of 352 feet 4 inches, and the second 41 feet, fronting 196 feet, thus making the total outward projection 108 feet. The smaller extension carries with it the columned portico and other ornamental features. There will be a marble vestibule 108 feet long leading from the east wall to the rotunda, forming a grand entrance to the latter.

The plans for the new addition call for 66 rooms, about 22x30 feet in dimensions, to be equally divided between the Senate and House, the whole area covered being 35,000 square feet.

The material to be used in the new projection, of course, will be marble, very probably backed by brick. Exteriorally the Capitol is a marble edifice, but it has a lining of red brick, seven feet or more thick in some portions, and these substantial clay products behind the magnificent white walls, are about 15,000,000 in number.

It may be stated here that electricity has entirely supplanted gas for lighting the Capitol, and that the arrangement of the wiring and the improved condition of the building make it one of the few fire-proof structures in the District of Columbia.

Possibly electricity is employed for more purposes in the Capitol than in any other government building. It serves in lighting, heating (in mechanical connection, as above mentioned), ventilating, elevator lifting, telephone and graphophone operating, messenger call indicating, and even in a therapeutic battery for "renovating" the tired bodies of Senators. But long before there was any electrical current in the Capitol the inventor of the telegraph walked the corridors there many weary months endeavoring to get Congress to aid him, by an appropriation, in carrying out his plans for an experimental test of his wonderful electrical apparatus. At last \$30,000 were

obtained, and the first message ever sent over an electric wire was ticked off in the Capitol.

THEORY AND CONSTRUCTION OF AN OHMMETER.

BY CHAS. H. COAR.

The simplicity of the ohmmeter's construction, as well as operation, makes it a most desirable instrument by which resistances may be determined.

An ohmmeter which will give good results may be easily constructed by anyone having electrical junk, such as coils, contacts, etc., or if it were necessary to purchase the different parts, the cost would be small.

The ordinary Whetstone bridge and ohmmeter differ only in that the bridge has an arrangement of resistance coils so placed that they may be introduced step by step to form the arms, while in the ohmmeter a wire of uniform size and resistance forms the two arms as the contact knife is moved along.

The ohmmeter usually employs a receiver to determine a balance, while in the bridge a galvanometer is used. The principle governing the bridge or ohmmeter depends on the relation that divided circuits bear to each other.

For illustration we will presume that two circuits are provided for the same current to flow through, and that one circuit has ten times the resistance of the other circuit; it can be easily deduced that the circuit having the greater resistance will only have a flow of current proportionate to the resistance that it bears to the remaining circuit, or one-tenth as much.

The comparison between the bridge and ohmmeter can best be understood from diagrams I and II, which represent the circuits of a bridge and ohmmeter, respectively.

In Fig. I the diagram representing the bridge A and B form what are known as the ratio or short arms; R forms the rheostat arm, and X represents the place where the object to be tested is introduced; G is a galvanometer and b is the source of current. The arms A and B are alike, and are so arranged that the different resistance coils, usually a 10-ohm, a 100-

ohm and a 1000-ohm, composing these arms, may be placed in or out the current by means of brass contact blocks and plugs.

Now, let us assume that an object has

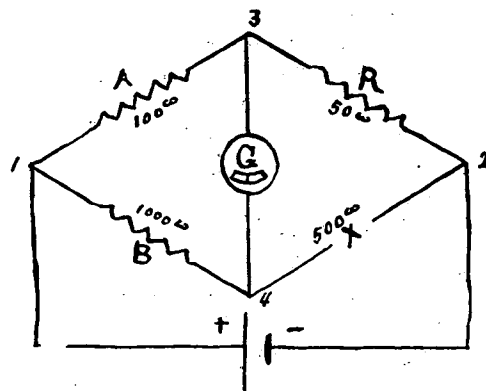


Fig. I.

been introduced at X for testing, and that A balances, or no deflection of the galvanometer needle occurs at the time the A arm is 100 ohms, the B arm 1000 ohm, and the R arm is 50 ohms.

By the formula used, $\frac{B \times R}{A} = x$ or

$$\frac{1000 \times 50}{100} = 500 \text{ or } 500 \text{ ohms must be in the } X \text{ arm.}$$

By referring to the different arm resistances it will be seen that the A arm bears the same relation to the R arm that the B arm does to X, or that the A arm is proportionate to the B arm as the R arm is to X.

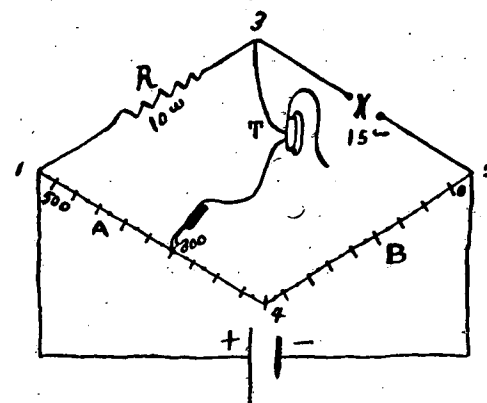


Fig. II

In Fig. II the diagram representing the circuit of the ohmmeter, R is the resistance coils, which are arranged to be placed

in the circuit step by step; T is a telephone receiver which has for one terminal the contact knife K; S is the scale wire which forms the two arms, similar to A and B in the bridge, as the contact knife moves along it; b is the battery or other source of current and X is the place where the object is introduced. The scale wire S has in this case 500 divisions marked in a suitable manner, which should be uniform in resistance and size.

Now, we will presume that an object has been placed in X, while the 10-ohm coil is in the R arm, and upon sliding the contact knife along the scale wire, we find there is no audible click in the receiver while the knife is in contact at the 300th division, thus indicating a balance.

Then this divided wire or scale has two arms, marked A and B, for comparison, and in the A arm there are 200 divisions, while the B arm has 300.

By using the same formula we find

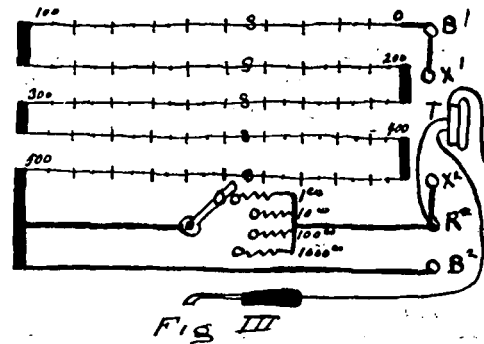
$$\frac{B \times R}{A} = x \text{ or } \frac{300 \times 10}{200} = 15 \text{ or } 15 \text{ ohms. It}$$

will be readily seen that the different arms as made in the ohmmeter bear relation to each other as explained in description of the bridge.

In the bridge and ohmmeter the circuit has two paths provided to flow over, from point 1 and from the fact that no current will flow between points of equal potential, it will be evident the galvanometer or receiver is not actuated at the time points 3 and 4 are of equal potential. This occurs when the A arm bears the same relation to the R arm as the B arm does to X. Having dealt on the operation and comparison of the bridge and ohmmeter we will now enter into explanation of an ohmmeter's circuit without discussing the mounting or size of the apparatus involved.

In Fig. III the scale wire, S, should present as much resistance as possible without endangering its strength, and for this reason a 18 B and S German silver or maniganin wire is preferable. The total length of the scale wire in this instance is divided into five equal parts, each part having a scale of 100 divisions marked a quarter of an inch in length. The bands,

i. e., the parts shown by heavy lines in the diagram, which connect the different parts of the scale wire and binding posts, should be made of heavy copper, or other



conducting material, which would have no appreciable resistance. This is necessary in order that the scale divisions will not be irregular as would be the case if the connecting bonds, contacts and binding posts introduced extra resistance.

Four non-inductive resistance coils are employed, a 1-ohm, a 10-ohm, a 100-ohm, and a 1000-ohm, all of which have one common terminal, while the remaining coil terminals connect to contacts through which the coils may be separately inserted in the circuit by means of a switch lever, as shown.

By doubling the length of wire necessary for the required resistance in the middle and winding it in this manner on a bobbin or spool, the inductive effect is neutralized. The different terminals are as follows: B1 and B2 are the battery posts; X1 and X2 are the posts the object to be tested is connected to; R is the receiver post; T is the receiver, and K is the contact knife. The knife edge used in making contact with the scale wire should not be sharp, as in this condition it would scrape and injure the wire.

The scale divisions may be marked, as shown in Fig. III, on cardboard or any other suitable material, and placed in such position that a reading may be obtained at any point of the scale wire. Pulsating or alternating currents give better results than direct current, because any change in current strength is made more audible. If direct current is used it will be found necessary to tap on an off scale wire with

the knife contact as it is being moved along.

Now, to simplify the operation of the ohmmeter shown in Fig. III we will assume the battery is connected, the object inserted and that the 100-ohm coil is in the circuit. Upon moving the contact knife along we obtain a balance, or no click in the receiver when the contact is made at the 400th division.

$$\text{By the above formula, } \frac{B \times R}{A} = x \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{100 \times 400}{100} = 400 \text{ or } 400 \text{ ohms. In other words,}$$

multiply the ohmage of the resistance coil used by the scale number, the balance is obtained, and divide this product by the remaining number of scale divisions.

GET NEW MEMBERS.

The advancement of the labor question is the chief topic of the day and the press reports that different trades in various parts of the country are up against the big stone fence (the open shop). Well, the "open shop," in my own mind, is nothing more than a scab job, although I might be mistaken. But a person can have their own individual opinion and the high courts of different states can not issue an injunction on your thoughts. But they can make it unpleasant for individuals that take a prominent part in any labor troubles. And on the other hand the leaders are always before the public. They have to do the leading work, and naturally they have got to bear the burden of the work. The balance of the members are less active, they lay quiet during the trouble, and after the smoke of the battle is cleared away come out and with loud talking and demonstrations, declare they are the people; in fact, they try and make believe they are the whole push, and if things are not quite to their taste and conditions are changed somewhat, they start their little hammers going, and want to know what was done with the party and why were these conditions accepted. They never stop to think what they have done. Because their hot air valve was broken the first day of the trouble they kept themselves hid all during the trouble, and if

they were asked to do some picket duty their feet got cold, and if the strike benefits were a day late they only waited the chance to go and scab on the job. But they were afraid to start. Nevertheless they would condemn all who had tried to do some work. But they were willing to accept all the good conditions. Now, in the time of prosperity or peace, they are always opposing some issue for the general welfare of the local and finding fault with this business, and if they are appointed on a committee to do some work they have some excuse to offer. Sickness at home or else they are too busy. The old timers have got to carry the load and stand the abuse of all the knockers.

Now the "open shop" question. I do not believe in it because I cannot see where organized labor is going to receive any benefits. The bosses can pay per capita to their central bodies for protection because some of them are forced to become members of this "open shop" association. Now the small proprietor is the one that gets the worst of the deal. The large ones receive all the benefits. How? By the protection that the smaller shops give them, and then the big ones swallow up the small ones after the battle is over.

Don't stop and consider the "open shop" a minute, but try and get new members, and when the time comes to cross the bridge go over, but not until the time comes.

THE MANAGER.

A LATE BUSINESS CALL.

"Curious what men will do when they're drinking," said Representative "Tim" Sullivan. "In New York I heard a story about a man I know who had been out nearly all night, and was considerably the worse for wear.

"He came along the street and saw an undertaker's sign, with a night bell just over a speaking tube. He rang the bell fiercely.

"What is it?" yelled the undertaker down the tube. 'What do you want?'

"Nothing in particular," the chap replied; 'only I want to say to you that you're the last man I'll do business with.'—*Chicago Ledger.*

UNCLE SAM'S WIRELESS ELECTRICAL WORK ON SHIPS

By J. E. PRICE

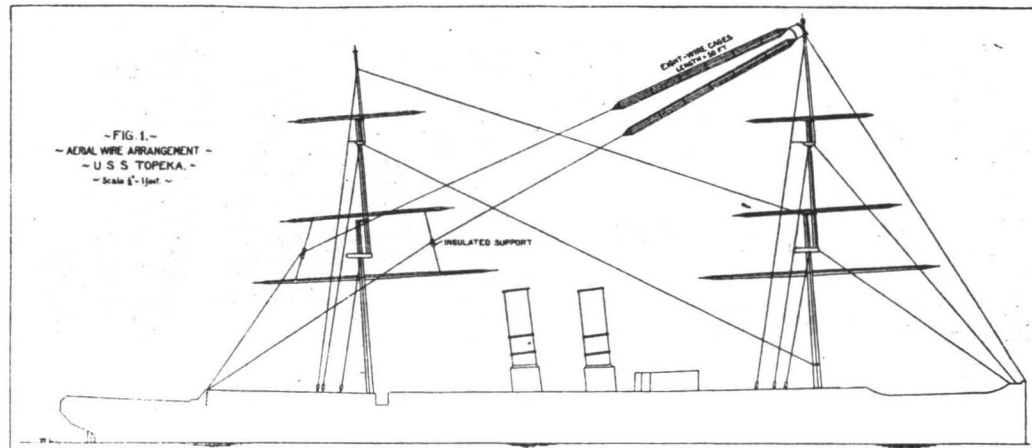
IT IS a far cry from the time when Morse invented his telegraph instrument to this intensely progressive period of the wireless current-projecting process. Yet, though so many years have elapsed since Morse astonished the world with the first message—"What hath God wrought!"—sent from Washington to Baltimore, a part of his process is still in use—as may be seen herein later on.

The scientific and commercial value of wireless telegraphy has now been fully established, and this has been demonstrated by the civilian and governments, on land and sea, in peace and war. In the latter

will be equipped with wireless telegraph outfits. This government has for some time been experimenting in this line, and results are more than encouraging; successful experiments have been made from warship to shore, and for more than a month a De Forest apparatus has been in continuous operation between Washington and Fort Schuyler.

The difficulty of interference between vibrations of different apparatus is being rapidly done away with; in fact, it may be said that that problem is about solved.

Uncle Sam does not do things "by halves"—he probes to the bottom, and if a



AERIAL WIRE ARRANGEMENT, U. S. S. TOPEKA

particular the value of this means of communication has been recently shown in the operations of the Russians and Japanese, and the war newsgatherers. By use of the wireless system correspondents were able to send dispatches from Wei-hai-wei to a dispatch boat, and thus defeat the press censor; and at Port Arthur the current-waved news was received by the dispatch boat as fast as incidents of the bombardment occurred. On that occasion the Japs employed the wireless instrument to good advantage, having it on vessels disposed on either side of warships several miles away, to direct the fire of the large guns.

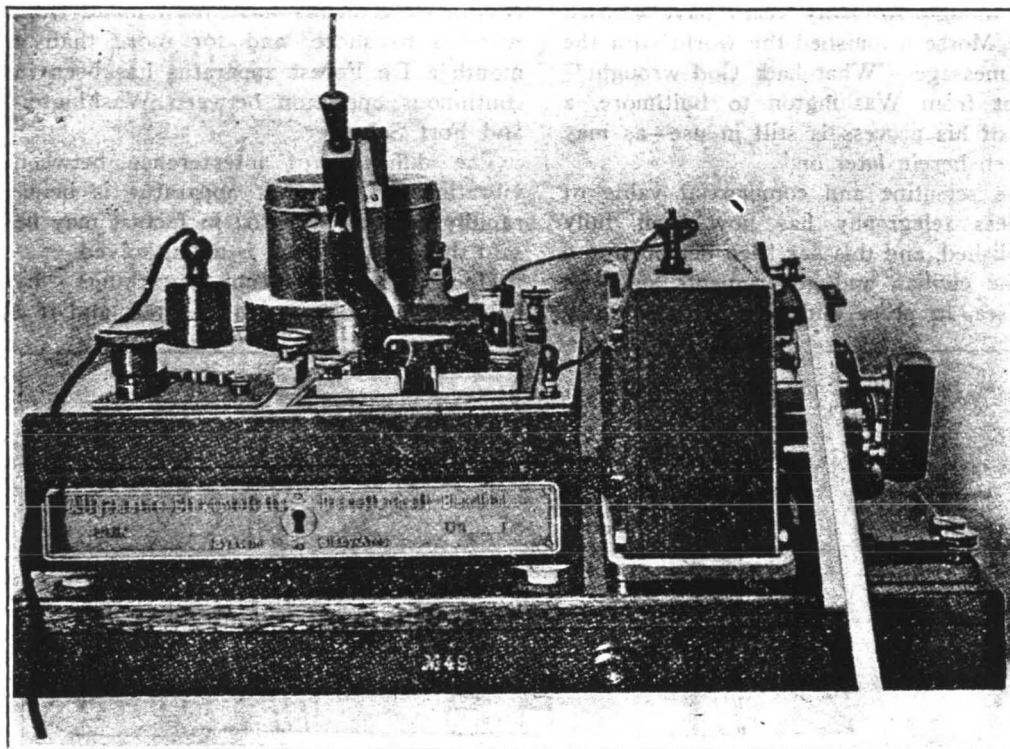
If the United States ever goes to war again on sea all the warships on this side

new invention is found good and suitable, it is apt to become, in part, if not altogether, government property. Recognizing the value of wireless telegraphy, he took it up and set his experts in this interest to work, and when satisfied as to its utility he began to educate men for operating the instruments; also teaching them matters of apparatus construction, etc. For this purpose a book of instructions has been written by Lieutenant J. M. Hudgins, U. S. N. The work is very comprehensive, embracing wireless operations on shore and ship; apparatus are described, the various subjects in connection being taken up in detail, as follows: The mast, the operating room, earth connections, aerial wire, transmitting

instruments, receiving instruments, installing instruments.

"On shipboard," it is stated, "the masts are necessarily limited; whenever possible, however, a minimum height of 130 feet above load water line has been required. The topmast rigging is set up with hemp lanyards and the topgallant and royal rig-

The number of the wires needed depends on distance of transmission and power of the station. Where only one or two aerial wires are used their upper ends are fitted with capacity cages. On the U. S. S. *Topeka* two wires are fitted, each ending in a cage, about two feet in diameter and fifty feet long, formed of eight wires in



MORSE WRITING INSTRUMENT,

ging changed to hemp. Other wire rigging lying near and parallel to the aerial, between which and the aerial there is much induction, has to be insulated by means of hemp lanyards or else changed to hemp."

Without quoting in toto the government's instructions for telegraphic arrangement on shipboard features of this may be taken up and made of interest to the general electrician and others.

The aerial wire consists of one or more bronze cables about 10 square millimeters in cross section running from the mast head to the instruments in the operating room, being insulated throughout its length. The latter is determined by the distance between masthead and instrument, and this length gives the wave length of the station.

parallel separated by metal rings. One of these wires is connected direct to the instruments, the other is insulated from the first, both at top and bottom, by means of small spark gaps. The high tension is used in sending arcs across the spark gaps and both wires are in parallel and effective in sending. Only one wire is used in receiving.

Of course, earth connections on shore employ buried copper plates; on the ship connections are made direct to the vessel's hull, the nearest metal frame or bulkhead being used for this purpose.

The operating room is best placed on the upper deck, and to it leads the wire through hard rubber or ebonite. The operating table supports about 500 pounds; the pri-

mary coil current comes to switch near or on the table, with resistances for controlling, measuring instruments, etc. The usual sending is done with a current of less than 10 amperes at 80 to 110 volts.

The transmitting instruments consist of the induction coil, interrupter with motor and rehostats, primary condenser, Morse key, Leyden jar battery, a variable self-induction, adjustable spark gap, cut-out switches, connecting wires measuring instruments, etc.

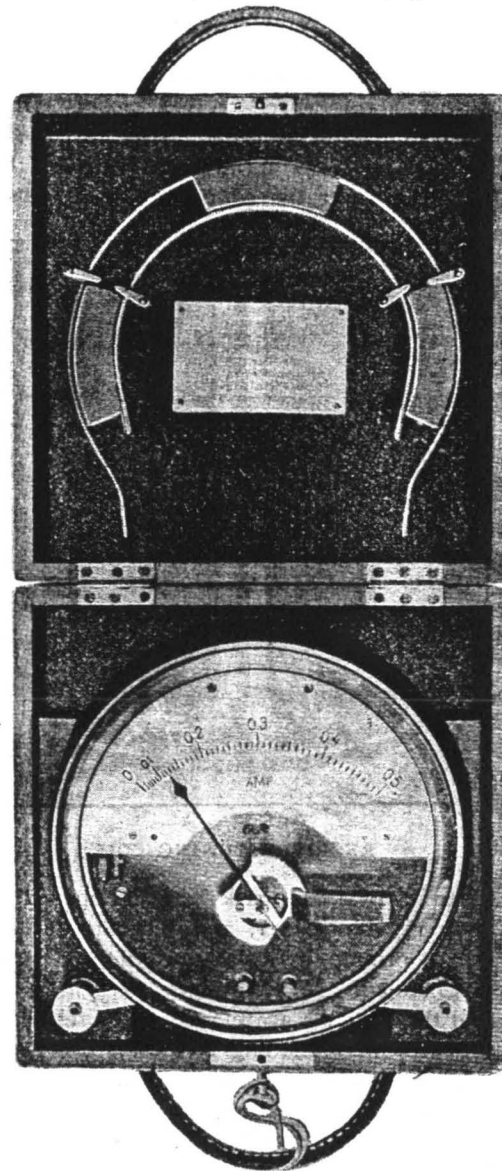
Receiving instruments comprise the receiving stand and Morse writer, tuning coil, local circuit battery, coherer tester, relay test coil, connections, tools, instruments, etc. The receiver stand contains the coherer, relay, decoherer, Morse writer, weak-current battery, coherer condenser, noninductive resistance, polarized cell battery and multiple switch with connections.

The scope of this article would be too extensive if a description of all the parts of the wireless telegraphic apparatus were given. By this means of communication waves from the sending station, on shore or ship, are set up in the ether by an oscillatory, electric discharge. The ether waves are capable of diffraction and reflection and have the same velocity of propagation—about 186,000 miles per second—but differ in length and frequency, the violet wave having frequency of 750 trillions, and the lowest heat wave 160 trillions, per second. The length of wave used in wireless telegraphy varies from 100 meters to a kilometer.

Now, in order to project waves of certain extent to be received at particular stations, the sending places are adjusted to the same wave length put in common tune. And there is a tuner for this purpose.

The manner of adjusting these stations is, according to government idea, as follows: When the stations have been provided with the same length of aerial wire a wave length equal to about four times the length of the longest wire is chosen. Sliding contacts on the coil of the tuning device are set to one-fourth of this wave length, keeping two contacts together and connecting to close a Leyden jar circuit; the little spark gap is closed and the aerial wire disconnected; the two contacts are

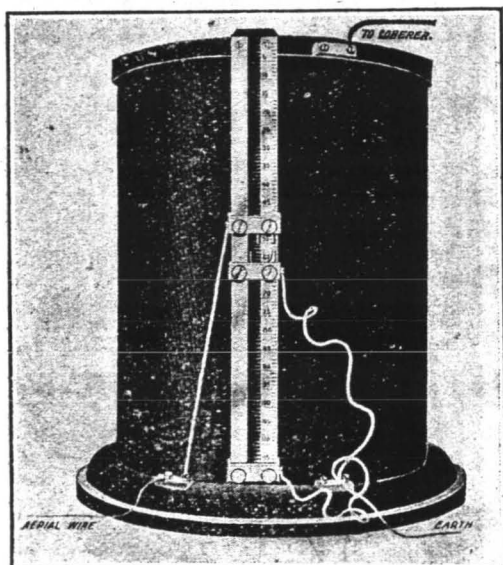
slid together, all of the rehostat is in the primary circuit, and the spark is cut down to about one millimeter or less, but the gap is not closed. Now the interrupter is started up and the key pressed down, gradually



HOT WIRE AMMETER

increasing current strength until a clear spark is obtained in the small spark gap. Then the spark gap in the tuning device is opened about 2.5 centimeters and contacts are slid along the variable inductors until sparks are gotten in the gap last mentioned. This gap is opened still wider and contacts are moved until the spark is again produced, and so on until a point is found

on variable inductance which will give the maximum spark at tuning device. When the potential is high enough to cause bluish discharges at this place the current in the primary is reduced. When a point is found giving the maximum potential at tuning device gap the closed sending circuit is adjusted to the wave length desired. To adjust aerial wire to this closed circuit the tuning coil and main gap are disconnected, and the aerial wire through hot wire ammeter is connected with shunt.



RECEIVER TUNING COIL

Then the main spark gap is opened to about $\frac{1}{2}$ centimeter, and resistance is cut out of primary rehostat until a good spark is obtained. Now the key is held down and the contacts are moved oppositely until the maximum reading is found; the aerial wire is then in resonance with the closed circuit and the sending station is installed to the desired wave length.

It is said that, as capacity of coherers varies somewhat, the receiver tuning coil may be only approximately correct, and that tuning should be corrected by testing. To do this opportunity should be taken when in communication with some station 25 or 30 miles off, using the same wave, to get the second station to repeat the same letter over and over again in five to ten minute intervals with a gradually weakening spark until the receiver has to be

brought into sharp resonance to receive it properly.

The Morse writer is a clock-work mechanism, driven by a spring and fitted with an automatic release and stopping device. It contains six adjustments—adjustable counter spring, against pull of magnets, top and bottom contacts for adjusting position and movements of armature, adjustable counterbalance of armature, adjustment of lift of printing disk, of point of release of mechanism, and of speed of tape. The normal speed of the latter is about three feet per minute.

Well, the great old inventor, Morse, is long, long dead, but he is still speaking to the world in silent, "wireless" message of the triumph of electricity; and his monuments are everywhere, in instruments of metal, telling the story of man's doings, repeating his history-making throughout the busy earth.

A FORTY DOLLAR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION.

Until he had deposited \$40 in the slot a man held the wire of a long distance telephone from the Senate at Washington, D. C., to New York the other day, while another man and a handsomely dressed woman made trips to the Supreme Court to watch for a report of the decision in the Northern Securities case. The value of hearing the result on the minute appeared to be supreme to the mysterious group and their New York correspondent. Although a number of Senators wanted the New York wire and stood around impatiently waiting for a chance the New Yorker sat unconcernedly at the telephone and discussed the quotations on various stocks and certain personal matters in a loud tone with the person on the other end of the wire in New York. The New York rate is sixty-five cents for the first three minutes and twenty cents for each succeeding minute. The man at the telephone had a large pile of change in front of him, and at the end of every minute dropped twenty cents into the slot, thus holding the wire continuously for more than three hours.

THE WORLD'S PROGRESS.

A little over 12 per cent. of milk is solid matter.

Trades unions have existed in China for 4,000 years.

A Russian is not of age until he is twenty-six.

A woman 5 feet 5 inches high should weigh 142 pounds.

Mexico produces about 48,000,000 pounds of cotton annually.

A Japanese eats on the average one pound of rice per day.

America furnished Japan 260,000,000 pounds of flour in 1903.

Germany sold in the United States in 1903, 128,980 tons of pig iron.

Primary agricultural schools are now established in twelve cities of Saxony.

In Japan state socialism is favored by the government and taught in the colleges.

The cost of the Spanish-American war was \$350,000,000; that of the Boer war, \$1,400,000,000.

The opal is the only gem which cannot be counterfeited. Its delicate tints cannot be reproduced.

The Filipinos eat large quantities of dried grasshoppers, and also prepare them in confections.

The rate of wages per week in Scotland may be roughly stated at \$5 for laborers and \$10 for artisans.

Germany is dependent on foreign countries for 25 per cent. of all the foodstuffs necessary for her people.

France produced last year 2,827,000 metric tons of pig iron, which is an increase of 422,000 tons over 1902.

Specimens of pitchblende, which have been exposed in the museum at Vienna for 100 years, show radio activity.

The Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company control the products of Japan in their respective lines.

England north of London has three-fourths of a mile of railway for each square mile of land, and south of London more than a mile.

Japan is everywhere rich in water power; consequently, even in small country towns, there are electric lights and local telephone lines.

Prof. Munsterberg assures us in his "American Traits" that "the German thinks the American greedy and vulgar, brutal and corrupt."

An alcohol lamp gives off but half the heat and vitiates the atmosphere but half as much as a kerosene lamp of the same illuminating power.

Three "trusts," the East India Company, the Hudson Bay Company, and the South African Company, made Great Britain a world state.

The aggregate tonnage of vessels built in England last year was 1,190,000; in the United States, 382,000; in Germany, 184,000; and in France, 93,000 tons.

The electrical railways of the United States have 24,000 miles of track. The motor has displaced 8,000 horses. But 281 miles of horse car lines remain.

The first electric railway in Peru, from Lima, eight miles to the Pacific, and another contemplated from Lima ten miles to the seaport, Callao, will have American cars and dynamos.

Half a century ago five times as many men committed suicide as women. Now the proportion is two and a half to one. The number of suicides among children is increasing rapidly.

The output of coal in both France and Belgium last year was greater than ever before, that of France being 38,000,000 tons and that of Belgium 23,000,000 tons.

Land around the bayous of Louisiana and Texas, which until 1895 were classed as worthless, now yield \$25,000,000 worth of rice. About 100 Japanese expert rice-growers are in this region.

The machine industry of Germany was never in worse condition than at present. Two reasons are given for the decline. First, the great depression in industrial life all over the empire; and, second, the enormous strides in the use of gas engines and steam turbines within the last few years.

The cost of maintaining the English navy amounts to \$22 a year for every family in Great Britain, or more than two weeks' wages for the great body of working people.

It is not true that intellectual work is a relief from physical work, or vice versa. Fatigue of whatever nature it is accumulates during any kind of labor, and disappears only on complete repose.

Extended experiments in Paris show that in a given period of labor the total quantity produced is increased by intervals of rest, especially when short resting intervals are multiplied. Rest acts as a stimulant.

The amount of water exhaled by an acre of grass is estimated at thirty hogsheads per day. About 300 parts, by weight, of water pass through a plant to one part fixed and assimilated in its tissues.

Athens, Greece, is soon to be connected with Paris by railway. The Grecian government has already secured the building of a road to the Turkish frontier, which will soon be connected with the railway systems of Europe.

A successful method of making wood proof against both fire and decay is being introduced in Germany. The cells of the timber are emptied of air in a vacuum and filled with sulphate and borate of ammonia.

A new theory of the Martian "canals" is that Mars has a solid crust and an elastic nucleus of a higher temperature. The crust in cooling necessarily contracted and the pressure upon the mass within caused fissures to be formed in the surface.

An appliance to lessen the danger from the derailment of trains has been patented by a German railway official. A rail is adjusted to the truck of the car parallel with the axle, so that it is in a position across, and about an inch above, the rails. Should a derailment of the wheels take place these cross rails will lie upon the rails of the track without letting the wheels touch the ground. The car will then drag along upon the cross rails and slowly stop the whole train.

The woods of Northern British America are still infested by hundreds of a queer species of bison known as the "woods buffalo." He is much larger than the bison of the plains, which formerly abounded in such numbers.

A lake containing fresh water on top and salt water on the bottom has been discovered on Kilden Island, Lapland. The lake rises and falls with the tide, and the salt water evidently comes from the sea by an underground channel.

Intoxicants affect men in various ways. When a Frenchman has drunk too much he wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

Natural gas is used for cooking in more than half a million homes and more than four and a half million persons use it as an illuminant, according to the report of the Geological Survey. It is the fuel in 8,000 factories and supplies the world with lamp black.

Jonah has now been corroborated in part. A basalt stele found by Father Schiel in the Archeological Museum at Constantinople has on it an Assyrian inscription of King Nobonod of the sixth century before Christ, telling of the destruction of Nineveh, an event hitherto found on no monument.

A recent estimate of numbers adhering to the great religions of the world is as follows: Christian, 549,017,341; Mohammedans, 202,048,240; Jews, 11,037,000; Confucians, 253,000,000; Taoists, 32,000,000; Shintoists, 17,000,000. According to these statistics the total population of the world is nearly equally divided between monotheists and polytheists.

The plumcot is a hybrid of the plum and apricot produced on the California ranch of Mr. Luther Burbank, who has raised stoneless plums and prunes, white blackberries, daisies four inches across, and amaryllis blossoms ten inches in diameter. The plumcot has the general form of the apricot and the same outside appearance, but is more highly colored than either a plum or an apricot. It has a soft skin and an indescribably delicious flavor.

The fuse in an armor-piercing shell is so constructed that when the projectile strikes a ship's armor-plate, the delay in action is just enough to let it pass through the plate. Should the shell strike a thin plate like the shell of a torpedo-boat or strike a glancing blow it will always burst within ten feet.

The British Weekly, London, says: "Only a very few among the foremost of our novelists can have their stories published in serial form in America. Eight or ten years ago the English novelist of standing could count on receiving more than half his income from America, and now he can count on practically no returns at all."

The harbor of Valparaiso, the important port of Chile, is only an open roadstead in which 152 ships have been wrecked through storms causing them to drag their anchors. The water in the bay is very deep in most places, and it has been declared impractical to build a wall across the mouth of the bay. Therefore, a number of walls or breakwaters will be built at a cost of \$10,950,000.

The tariff commission appointed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to investigate trade conditions, in view of the alleged relative decline of British foreign commerce, has given out some statistical tables regarding the iron and steel industry of the United Kingdom. In 1880 the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom was 6,750,000 tons, representing 45 per cent of the world's total production, and equal to the total production of the next five iron-producing countries. Early in the nineties Britain gave up the lead to the United States. Great Britain is now being further rapidly overhauled by Germany. The total production of the United States is now only just less than the combined production of the United Kingdom and Germany. If we turn to the consumption of pig iron, the new century finds the United Kingdom third among the iron-consuming countries. The results in the case of steel are, if possible more striking than in the case of pig iron. While

in the period 1876-1880 the average annual production of steel in the United Kingdom represented one-third of the world's requirements, it now represents less than one-seventh, and that of the United States is two-fifths. While the consumption of steel in the United Kingdom, per head of the population, has increased by 294 per cent., the corresponding increase for the United States and Germany is 981 and 1,026 per cent., respectively.

Bananas dried contain their full flavor and nutrition, and weigh but one-ninth as much as in the bunch. It is proposed to evaporate them on a large scale in the countries of their origin and to save cost in transportation, cold storage, and loss by decay. Dried bananas are valuable as a substitute for flour, and unquestionably the banana contains more nutriment than any other fruit.

Since the Indians have been thinned out the gila (heela) monster is overrunning the Southwestern territory. The only antidote known for the gila's poison, which is always fatal in about thirty minutes, is a secret of the Hualipis Indians, in Mexico, who think it godgiven, and never have divulged it, although government officials and scientists have lived among them for the purpose of discovering it.

A Society for the Promotion of Ambidexterity has been formed in London. That the left hands of the majority of adults have grown up in a state of comparative weakness and awkwardness, while the motor centers of the brain supplying them have been left but partially developed, must be admitted. The first effort in the interest of "the neglected half brother," as Franklin called the left hand, should be at the drawing board.

Calculating the cost of raising a person in Ireland at \$200—and this is one-fifth of the supposed cost in the United States—emigration has cost Ireland since 1851, when the statistics were first kept, about \$800,000,000. An anti-emigration society has been started in Dublin, and is doing what it can to stem the tide of emigration. Its plan of campaign is to show that while some of the emigrants do better their con-

dition, many of them do not, and that these latter almost invariably reach a lower state of misery than is possible in Ireland, where the worst they have to face is poverty without the moral degradation common in large cities. This society has arranged to hold an anti-emigration conference at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 in the hope that it may do something among Irish people in the United States to prevent them in any way assisting emigration from Ireland.

Agricultural co-operation in marketing farm produce became a definite settled practice in Denmark about twenty-two years ago, and at present it has the most perfect system of agricultural co-operation in the world. Denmark is strictly an agricultural country, densely populated, and limited in area, and the range of intelligence, taking it through all classes, is perhaps as high as, if not higher than, in any other country in the world. Agricultural exports have quadrupled as a direct result of the impetus given to production by co-operation, and Danish farmers are now receiving very much higher prices for their produce than any of their competitors in foreign markets.

In regard to the construction of the sun, Prof. Young, of Princeton, maintains, in *Popular Astronomy*, that the sun has a thin shell covering constituent substances which must be gaseous and have a temperature of at least 6,000 degrees C. He says, in part: "Under the enormous pressure the internal gasses are considerably denser than water, and probably so viscous that perhaps it may not be impossible for the nucleus to behave to a certain extent like a pitchy semi-solid globe. I think it probable that the photosphere, or visible surface, of the sun consists of an envelope of clouds formed by the condensation and combination of such of the solar vapors as are sufficiently cooled by their radiation into space. This envelope acts like a 'Welsbach mantle' in its intense radiating power, and supplies the continuous background of the solar spectrum. From the under surface of this cloud shell, if it really exists, there must necessarily be a

continual precipitation into the gaseous nucleus below with a corresponding ascent of vapors from beneath—a vertical circulation of great activity and violence, one effect of which must be a constricting pressure upon the nucleus much like that of the liquid skin of a bubble upon the inclosed air. With this difference, however, that the photospheric cloud shell is permeated by vents through which the ascending vapors and gases can force their way into the region above. As to the thickness of the photosphere, it must be some thousands of miles."

WHEN REASON WAS INADEQUATE.

In the struggle between rationalism and faith in revelation which disturbed the second half of the eighteenth century and has been many times renewed in our time, Hume was the recognized leader of the rationalistic philosophy. One of his essays on natural religion called forth a reply from Robertson, the historian, who maintained that man's reason as applied to nature is inadequate, and cannot arrive at the highest religious ideas without direct revelation.

Hume and Robertson were antagonists, in their philosophy, and also in some of their ideas of history, but they were warm friends. One evening, during a gathering of literary people at Robertson's house, the conversation turned to the controversy between natural and revealed religion. Hume urged his views with his fine intellectual subtilty, and Robertson rejoined with an equally adroit defense of revelation.

When Hume rose to depart, somewhat early, his host started to follow him to the door with a candle.

"Pray don't trouble yourself," said Hume, with humorous significance. "I find the light of nature always sufficient."

Unfortunately for the aptness of his remark, he stumbled in the dark, and pitched through the open front door down the steps. Doctor Robertson ran after him with the candle, and holding it over him, helped him to rise. The chance was too good to miss, and when he saw that Hume was not seriously hurt, he said, quietly:

"Mr. Hume, you had better have a light from above."

MY BAD LITTLE BOY.

Did you ever see him, my bad little boy,
 Down on the sands by the sea?
 That is his picture—my boy's own self—
 With his big eyes smiling at me.
 With his hands in his pockets, his hat awry,
 And his face all covered with tan;
 Oh, he was a bad little boy—my boy,
 Who never will be a man!

He kept me busy from morn till night;
 I lived in a babel of noise!
 He would romp and play in the roughest
 way

After the fashion of boys.
 He spilled my ink and he broke my pen,
 I had never a chance to write,
 Till the mystical music of wind and waves
 Had lulled him to sleep at night.

But once in a while he would come and lay
 His curly head on my knee,
 And watch the Sun King going down
 To his kingdom under the sea.
 And talk in his odd little way of things
 Too deep for my duller ken
 After the fashion of some little boys—
 Boys who will never be men.

Alas and alas for my bad little boy!
 It happened one summer day
 That the light went out of the tired eyes
 And the little feet lagged on the way.
 And just as the sun was going down
 To his kingdom under the sea,
 The angels came for my bad little boy
 And took him away from me.

There is quiet now when I want to write,
 There is never a toy on the floor.
 Nobody teases the cross old cat,
 Nobody pounds on the door.
 Nobody loses or breaks my pens,
 Nobody spills my ink;
 I have plenty of time to read and work,
 I have too much time to think.

And I think as I sit here alone to-night
 In the shadowy silence and gloom,
 I would give the wealth of the world to see
 My bad little boy in the room.
 To hear the rollicking ring of his laugh,
 To see him among his toys,

Or playing at leap-frog over the chairs,
 After the fashion of boys.

I would give the world—for I miss him so—
 To have him with me again!
 My boy who has entered the silent ranks
 Of the boys who will never be men.
 And I think if an angel looked down to see
 His song would lose some of its joy,
 For all that was dearest in life to me
 Is gone with my bad little boy.

—MAMIE L. HAMMER.

REGARDING WOMEN.

Here are some very uncomplimentary
 proverbs regarding women:

A Spanish rhyme has it: "Were a
 woman as little as she is good, a peapod
 would make her a gown and a hood."

An old English saying runs: "If a man
 lose a woman and a farthing, he will be
 sorry he lost the farthing."

A French adage goes: "A man of straw
 is worth a woman of gold."

And a German: "There are only two
 good women in the world—one is dead and
 the other can't be found."

The Scotch say: "Honest men marry
 soon; wise men never," and "The next best
 thing to no wife is a good wife."

The Arabian declares: "Words are
 women; deeds are men."

The Persian says: "That a woman's
 wisdom is under her head, and that women
 and dragons are best out of the world."

Turning from proverbs, adages and the
 like, we find that many eminent writers
 have penned opinions the reverse of com-
 plimentary to the sex. In a recently pub-
 lished book, entitled "Bachelor Bigotries,"
 which the title page assures us was com-
 piled by an old maid, approved by a young
 bachelor, illustrated by an ex-bachelor, and
 published by a young married man, there
 are these quotations among others:

"Keep your eyes wide open before mar-
 riage; half shut afterward."—Poor Richard.

"Women admire the brave, but they pre-
 fer the audacious."—Edgar Saltus.

"A second marriage is the triumph of
 hope over experience."—Doctor Johnson.

"All my friends who have embraced

popery have done better than those who have embraced wives."—Houghton.

In spite of the above, John Ruskin and Louis Stevenson were instrumental in bringing about harmonious divorces, so that they could wed the wives of other men. Happier wives and happier husbands than the Ruskins and Stevensons there could not be. Most uncomplimentary proverbs to women are the results of bad digestion.

FOOLING WITH THE HOD CARRIER.

Herman Lillien, of Chicago, who is at the head of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, tells the following incident:

Recently a tall smoke stack was being built at the rear of an old office building. Owing to there being little room, but one mason could be employed, and he was forced to work on the inside of the stack. There was no hoist for bricks and mortar, they being carried up on the outside of the stack by a hod carrier, who climbed a ladder built into the scaffolding which surrounded the stack. The mason had so little room that he could only receive a few bricks and a little mortar at a time. When he ran out of either he whistled and Pat climbed up with a fresh supply.

The new stack had reached a height of ten stories. Close to it stood an office building, the rear windows of which were within a few feet of the hod carrier's ladder. In an office on the fifth floor of this building a couple of mischievous clerks were employed. They had watched the progress of the stack and had noticed that whenever the mason at work on the top whistled the hod carrier climbed up with another lot of bricks.

One afternoon they waited until Pat had just reached the ground after delivering a load. Then one of them sounded a shrill whistle. Pat thought, of course, that it was the signal for him to carry up another load. He made the long climb, only to find that the mason had not whistled and had no room to receive the bricks. So he was forced to stand there at the top of the ladder with the heavy load on his shoulder until enough bricks had been laid to make room for those he had brought.

Looking down he saw the clerks peering out of the window, laughing at the joke they had played. But he did not let them know that he had seen them.

Presently he returned to the ground, only to be greeted with another whistle from above, which he was sure came from the boys on the fifth floor. But, without a word, he filled his hod with mortar and climbed up the ladder again. When he got to the sixth floor, one floor above the window behind which the conspirators were concealed, he stopped and waited. Almost at once the clerks popped out their heads and Pat, who was in readiness, let most of his load of mortar fall out of the hod on top of them.

"Whin yez want more," called Pat after them, "whistle fer ut."

TO ANALYZE COAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has asked for an appropriation of \$30,000 to be used at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition under the supervision of the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, for the purpose of analyzing and testing coals and lignites of the United States, in order to determine their fuel values and the most economic method for their utilization for different purposes; this is along the line of work and investigation that has been given consideration for some time past by the Geological Survey, says *Electricity*.

In the tests which it is proposed to make at the Louisiana Exposition those for actual fuel values will be made in connection with a battery of six 100 hp. boilers, used for the purpose of furnishing power to the indoor and outdoor exhibits of the mining department. All of the coal used in making these tests will be carefully weighed before being fired into the furnaces, and the amount of steam developed and the power utilized carefully ascertained through a uniform period of time and under uniform and actual working conditions. The coal so used will be carefully sampled, so as to obtain an average representative specimen for chemical analysis and physical examination, and this specimen will be sent to the Survey laboratories in Washington for this purpose.

The cooking qualities of the samples furnished will be tested in a plant of ten Otto-Hoffman by-product recovery ovens, whereby not only the yield and quality of the coke produced will be ascertained, but also the amount of by-product obtainable from each kind of fuel. These by-products will include gas, coal tar and ammonia. Of most vital importance in connection with these series of tests will be the ascertaining of the amount of creosoting oils which may be obtained from the coal tar products. The demand for creosoting oils in the treatment of railway ties, telegraph poles and other wood exposed to the combined action of air and moisture is of vital importance in the development of railway construction in the United States at the present time.

All the machinery and lignite materials to be used in making these tests are to be furnished free of all expense to the Government.

NOT PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

A traveling man recently had a most peculiar experience in a Western town. He describes it in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. As he alighted from the train he saw a street car with a mule attachment standing near by, and as it appeared to be the only conveyance to take him to the business district, he boarded the car and took a seat. No one appeared upon the scene for fully half an hour. Then a man in blue jeans and straw hat of ancient aspect poked his head in at the door and inquired:

"Want to go up-town, stranger?"

"That is just what I want," replied the traveler.

"Well, take the whip and hit the old mule a crack and you'll get there all right. The track ends right in the center of the business part, and the critter'll stop when he comes to the end of the line."

"Don't they have any drivers on this line?"

"Nope. That is ter say, they don't always have a driver when he gets sick."

"How do they get their money out of it?"

"Most folks is honest enough to drop a nickel in the box. Them as ain't gets their ride fer nothing."

The passenger dropped a nickel in the

slot, "hit the mule a crack" with the whip, and arrived in the business district of the city in due time.

ARE YOU YOU?

Are you a trailer, or are you a trolley?

Are you tagged to a leader through wisdom and folly?

Are you Somebody Else, or you?

Do you vote by the symbol and swallow it straight?

Do you pray by the book, do you pay by the rate?

Do you tie your cravat by the calendar's date?

Do you follow a cue?

Are you a writer, or that which is worded?

Are you a shepherd, or one of the herded?

Which are you—a What or a Who?"

It sounds well to call yourself "one of the flock,"

But a sheep is a sheep, after all. At the block

You're nothing but mutton, or possibly stock.

Would you flavor a stew?

Are you a being and boss of your soul,

Or are you a mummy to carry the scroll?

Are you Somebody Else, or you?

When you finally pass to the heavenly wicket,

Where Peter the Scrutinous stands at his picket,

Do you think it will do?

—*Saturday Evening Post*.

OUT OF ARGUMENT.

When people resort to abuse and villification in their efforts to down an adversary, it is an infallible sign that they are all out of arguments. It also shows a lack of manly sense of fair play, for it takes a man to own up that he is in the wrong.

Have you ever noticed a fine Saint Bernard dog taking a walk and all the little cur dogs in the neighborhood yelping and snapping at his heels? The curs know that they would get licked in a fair fight, and so they take it out in yelping and snapping.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

ELECTRIC SPARKLETS.

Lead and zinc mining in the Galena-Joplin district of Missouri is to be revolutionized by using electricity instead of steam.

The Belgian government has completed a telephone line through a thick jungle, 750 miles wide, in the heart of Africa, which enables the various Belgian colonies to communicate with one another.

It is officially announced that the directors of the Cunard Line have decided to adopt turbine engines for the new steamers to be built under agreement with the British government.

"Cloudborn electric wavelets to encircle the globe" is Mr. Nikola Tesla's latest dream, and he says humanity will be like an antheap stirred up with a stick—"when his plan is inaugurated."

Representatives of the Japanese Government, including S. Tada, of the Japanese navy, and Messrs. Timita and Nishikawa, electrical engineers, of Tokio, are in this country to purchase electrical machinery.

Twenty-five thousand square feet on a hill just east of Art Hall in the World's Fair grounds in St. Louis, has been assigned by the Exposition management as a site for a demonstration station for the Marconi wireless telegraph.

During the winter the New York Edison Company made a notable advance in the method of freeing a frozen water service. In one case, but fourteen minutes elapsed between the arrival and departure of the electrical apparatus.

An effort will be made before the Ohio Legislature adjourns to have that body pass a bill creating a Street Railway Commission, with powers to handle in some manner the question of traction franchises in the various cities of the State.

A British contemporary states that a railway to be operated by electricity will shortly be built between Rome and Naples in Italy. It will run from Rome across the Pontine Marshes to Terracina and thence to Formio, a small town which is

practically a suburb of the important garrison town of Gaeta, thence to Naples, following more or less the line of the coast. Energy will be derived entirely from water power, and mainly from the Tiber and the Volturno, the latter river almost bisecting the line and being capable of supplying the greater part.

"Motorpathea cerebialis," the new disease to which chauffeurs are subject, is diagnosed by the London doctor who has discovered it as producing "temporary disorganization of the mental functions" and "derangement of the equilibrium of the nervous system."

The first section of the rapid transit subway in Manhattan, which was to have been opened to the public in June, will probably not be in operation until around October 1. This is partly due to delay in getting the dynamos and other electrical apparatus installed in the power house.

Sixteen cancer patients were recently treated with radium in the London Hospital, but the only favorable result has been the cessation of pain in some cases, while in others the patients complain of an increase in the pain. The experiments have stopped.

Arrangements made by the Belgian government for the sending of commercial messages by wireless telegraphy from Nieuport to the Dover-Ostend steamers have involved the establishment of a new Marconi station at Nieuport-Bains, says the London *Electrical Engineer*. The new station is equipped with the latest apparatus, and the staff of operators will maintain a continuous service.

Installation work is being pushed in the Palace of Electricity at St. Louis. The largest single shipment that has been placed consists of four carloads of exhibits from Germany. They are being installed in the northeast corner of the building and will include a very comprehensive electro-chemical display, as well as electrical apparatus by the best German makers. Nearly all of Germany's exhibit material for Chief Goldsborough's department is now in the building and the installation work is progressing rapidly.

German capitalists purpose to build 90 miles of electric railway from Cienfuegos, Cuba, with lighting plants for eight towns and a 10,000 hp. hydraulic plant. Contracts for construction will be let in about three months.

A number of lightships and lighthouses along the east coast of England are to be fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus with a view to the preservation of life at sea. If the experiment proves a success, according to an English contemporary, the balance will be similarly equipped.

Mayor McClellan of New York, officially opened the new garbage crematory at the foot of West 47th street, New York. It is claimed that by the establishment of crematories the city saved \$67,000 a year. Waste paper, boots, shoes, etc., are separated from the garbage and sold at a profit. The rest of the refuse is burned in furnaces beneath a plant of boilers which furnish power sufficient to operate 3,000 16-cp. incandescent lights.

The report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1903, issued recently, showed gross revenue of \$16,545,632, an increase of \$3,268,175; net revenues, \$10,564,665, an increase of \$2,729,393; dividends, \$8,619,150, an increase of \$2,035,000, and balance, \$1,945,514, an increase of \$694,000. In the course of the year \$35,368,700 was spent for exchanges, toll lines and land and buildings, and 677,228 miles of wire were added to the plant.

The Miller signaling system has been adopted for the Severn tunnel on the Great Western Railway. The tunnel is 4 miles and 600 yards in length. With the new signaling system the tunnel will be divided into sections of 1,200 yards length, thus permitting more than one train on the same line in the tunnel at the same time and with perfect safety. The usual semaphore signals at the sides of the line will be supplemented by "repeat" signals indicated in the cab of each locomotive before the eyes of the driver. This system, which can only be used in connection with electrical track circuit signaling, is in successful operation in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railway.

The Signal Corps of the Army is now communicating daily by wireless telegraphy between Forts Schuyler and Wright, New York, a distance of 97 miles. The speed transmission varies from 10 to 30 words a minute, according to varying conditions. Similar apparatus will be installed at Nome and St. Michael, Alaska, as soon as weather conditions permit. The distance between these two places is 107 miles.

A representative of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission, at a hearing before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly in Albany, N. Y., protested against the passage of the third rail protection bill. The representative declared that the company was ready to accept any practicable plan of protecting the lives of its employees and passengers, but affirmed that no invention had yet been made which would guard against the danger or would not in point of fact increase it.

The filament in glow lamps gradually diminishes in diameter in consequence of the slow volatilization of the carbon, says the *Electrician*, London. According to the *Elektrotechnische Rundschau*, a German firm introduces into the glass globe certain chemical compounds with a high boiling point; these, under the influence of the temperature in the lamp bulb, slowly give off vapors containing carbon which is deposited on the filament, thus making up to a large extent for the loss referred to above, and keeping the resistance and also the brightness of the lamp more uniform throughout its useful life.

For a simple paper hygrometer, it is recommended that white blotting paper be saturated with a solution of one ounce of cobalt chloride, one-half of an ounce of sodium chloride, seventy-five grains of calcium chloride and one-fourth of an ounce of accacia in three ounces of water. The following changes of color give rough indications of the atmosphere's moisture: Rose red, rain; pale red, very moist; bluish red, moist; lavender blue, nearly dry; blue, dry.

Each telephone company in St. Louis, Mo., has a World's Fair exchange. The Kinloch has eight trunk lines from the

World's Fair to the city, and the Bell has ten. There are 68 telephones on the Bell exchange and 87 on the Kinloch, all the telephones being located in the Administration Building and on the grounds. Communication between different offices of the Fair is without the use of trunk lines, and the congestion on these is due solely to business from without.

THE GREATEST ELECTRIC SHOCK ON RECORD.

Electric shock is one of the things which laughs the books to scorn. According to established theory a current of 24,000 volts should be several times fatal, and yet there are two men alive to-day who received this terrific shock; while recently in Pittsburg, a wet flag whose folds chanced to connect two wires, one alive with 2,000 volts, was the means of killing three people.

The accident in question grew out of some emergency repairs in the power house of the electric company at Las Paulo, Brazil. The outgoing wires carry a voltage of 24,000. The switchboard has a double set of bus-bars and while repairs were being made in the upper half, the lower bus-bar carried the entire load. The dangerous task of working among the mass of rods and wires surcharged with death was undertaken by an Italian expert, Archimedi Lazzari, and Tommie Bevan, Jr., son of the general superintendent. The escape of these two persons was so remarkable that we give the following details as related by a special correspondent of the *Electrical Review*, of London:

Every precaution had been taken against accident, and in fact, it was over-zeal to be cautious which caused the mishap. The buses being divided, and the work being carried on upon the dead section, one of the operators, Thomas W. Bevan, Jr., son of the power house superintendent, went over to work near the live half. Archimedi, wishing to warn him of his danger, took hold of Bevan, Jr.'s wrist, and leaned forward to speak with him; at the same time he had his foot against an anchor bolt of the iron framework which had just

been taken down. This bolt was cemented on the floor of the gallery (the high-tension board being on a gallery), the latter being made of steel rails with brickwork arching between the rails. Archimedi leaned over too far and came too near one of the 24,000-volt bare copper wires, which was one of the secondary leads off the main transformers to the high tension board. Immediately the current jumped on to his shoulder, passing through his body and out at his feet on to the anchor bolt. Both Archimedi and Bevan, Jr., remained transfixed, while Mr. Bevan, Sr., thinking it was his son who was on the wire, leaped into the air (in order to disconnect himself from the ground) and plunged against his son. The shock pulled both men off the wire, and Archimedi loosened Bevan's wrist, only to fall near the wire again, in almost identically the same position as before, only this time the whole current was passing through his own body, not as before, when a portion must have been shunted through Bevan, Jr. Mr. Bevan, Sr., who was thrown violently to the floor, tried to kick Archimedi's foot from under him, only to find that every time he (Mr. Bevan, Sr.) touched the stricken man's foot, his own legs were shot back with terrific force. Archimedi remained thus until the power was taken off. He must have been fully half a minute under the action of the current. He claims to have been conscious all the time, and says that he felt nothing. In fact, he was able to describe exactly what occurred, and says he felt the power taken off the first time, and then come on again, as he fell the second time near the wire. On the power being taken off he immediately became unconscious, and his mouth had to be opened with the end of a file, and a piece of wood put between his teeth to keep them apart, while his arms and legs were being worked so as to produce artificial respiration. In a little over ten minutes Archimedi was able to walk about on a man's arm. He felt sick and had fearful burns on his shoulder and his foot, but after about six weeks' absence he came back to work and has not missed a day since. Both the Bevan's suffered nothing greater than little

burns over the body, wherever the current came in contact.

ELECTRICAL UNDERTAKINGS IN ENGLAND.

The following figures have been abstracted from Garcke's *Manual of Electrical Undertakings*. This has been published quite recently for 1904. The actual growth estimated by the aggregate capital invested, exclusive of government telegraphs and postoffice telephones, has been as follows:

1896.....	£ 61,109,525
1897.....	69,209,478
1898-1899.....	84,742,020
1899-1900.....	105,977,719
1900-1901.....	123,636,602
1901-1902.....	165,807,474
1903.....	186,158,964
1904.....	226,926,934

The various track mileages are as follows: Tramways and light railways, 5,348 miles; London electric railways, 309 miles; other railways, 260 miles.

As a basis for estimating the probable effect of electrification on steam roads, the following figures are selected. These are of steam roads which have either been converted or are now being converted from steam to electrically driven systems, and in each case the mileage is given: Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company, 46 miles; Mersey Railway, 12 miles; North-Eastern Railway, 82 miles; Wirral Railway, 26 miles; Cheshire Express, 69 miles; North & South Shields Railway, 1½ miles; Seaforth & Sefton Junction Railway, 9 miles; Watford & Edgware, 12½ miles.

"SLAVES OF THE LAMP."

In the April issue of the *Strand Magazine* appears an interesting article by Mr. F. T. Godwyn, which describes some of the perils faced by operating engineers in electric generating stations. He tells how cool heads in the face of great danger have taken great risks in order to prevent damage to the machinery and keep the lights burning. The author is evidently an electrical man himself, and although the anecdotes lose nothing in the telling, his descriptions are technically correct and are, no doubt, accurate accounts of what took place in each accident.

The description of a fire developed by a fault in the insulation of a cable connecting a large storage battery to a switch-board is very vivid, emphasis being laid upon the great danger which arises in troubles of this kind. A fire started by a fault in a cable will be maintained as long as there is any power supplied to that cable, and the energy which is being dissipated in the form of heat may be enormous. There is danger to the apparatus in attempting to extinguish the fire by the use of water, and unless the supply of power can be cut off, the only thing that can be done is to prevent the fire from spreading, and wait till the faulty cable breaks or burns in two. Any accident of this kind produces a smoke that is suffocating, yet it must be faced by those who are endeavoring to save the station.

Not all the accidents described are electrical, though they all happened in electric generating stations. The most disastrous was the bursting of the flywheel of a driving engine. Another, which was a severe test of the courage of the station employes, was when the water supply failed and a boiler explosion was feared.

CONVERTING STEAM ROADS TO ELECTRICITY.

The question of changing the motive power of steam railroads to electricity is receiving considerable attention in England at the present time. The subject was brought up before the London Institution of Electrical Engineers on March 10 in a paper by Mr. F. F. Bennett, who tried to demonstrate by means of detailed estimates, based on the total railway system of the United Kingdom, what railway companies stood to gain by proceeding "right off" with conversion to electric traction. He argued with the companies that they were quite wrong to proceed as at present by electrifying here a little and there a little. The paper came in for much criticism and it cannot be regarded as epoch-making in respect to electric railway literature, but it served as a text upon which to base a discussion. The majority of electrical engineers would rather see such sections as the Liverpool

& Southport line opened than wait for amalgamation or uniformity of working to be brought about between railway companies. The Liverpool & Southport line is the most important piece of railway electrification that has yet been carried out in England, and the general belief is that it is *the* experiment (47 miles of track) which will lead to big things very soon. A few practical working results, such as we have referred to already in the case of the Mersey Railway and the benefits which are bound to accrue from the up-to-date equipment of the Liverpool & Southport section, will go a long way to convince—and move to action—the English railway manager and director. These are the men who are generally regarded as being obstacles in the way of electric traction.—*Electricity*.

ELECTRICITY IN THE LEAD.

The public is accustomed to think of gas as still the leading illuminant, but while this is probably true in Europe, in the United States the scepter of light has definitely passed to electricity. The figures just issued by our census office are, indeed, startling. Gas had nearly seventy-five years' start over its competitor, but it now appears to be decidedly in second place. Yet there is no denying the fact that the introduction of the brilliant electric light has stimulated the use of gas. There are now close upon 4,000 electric light central stations in America, but by the census of 1900 there were then only 877 gas plants, and the number was not growing perceptibly. The gas plants were earning an income of \$75,000,000. Last year the central stations earned \$85,000,000. The cost of construction and equipment of both was over \$500,000,000. Gas employed 22,400 men and electric light 23,300.

But this is only half the story. It is estimated that there are over 50,000 isolated electric light plants in this country, and that they represent as many lamps as do the central stations. New York City has 1,000 of them, and some like that in the Waldorf-Astoria, would run many an ambitious western city. Hence the figures against gas has doubled in most respects. The 20,-

000,000 incandescent lamps burning nightly become 40,000,000. The 400,000 arc lamps—Shelley's "insistent sisters of the day"—become 800,000. Were it not for the universal use of the gas engine, one marvels what would have become of the illuminant of our fathers.

Such is the pace at which we live to-day that while millions of people in this country have not yet got up to the stage of "civilization" represented by the use of gas, but when they encounter it casually employ it suicidally, other millions have outgrown and discarded it, and will have none of it, even for a curling iron or a chafing dish, let alone for lighting. To put it briefly, the use of electricity for lighting New York City alone has increased over 2,000 per cent in ten years, and the use of electricity for power, also from central stations, has increased in the decade nearly 1,200 per cent. And yet electricians are inclined to think they have only just started in.—*Electrical World and Engineer*.

A LIVING.

A living wage ought to be sufficient to secure for every able-bodied right-minded, sober and industrious working-man—

1. Enough to keep not only himself, but also a family, in a healthful state of mind and body.
2. Enough to permit all his children to take advantage of the public school system.
3. Enough to enable him to acquire a home of his own.
4. Enough to permit him to accumulate a bank account sufficient to furnish some security against sickness and old age.

Is there any one prepared to say that any workingman, no matter how humble his work may be, ought to be content with less? Can we boast of our American freedom if we know that there are not only a few men, but millions of them, whose wage is so meagre that it is an absolute impossibility for them to have a home or educate a family?

The minerals collected during the work of excavation for the subway in New York are to be exhibited by the Rapid Transit Commission at the St. Louis Exposition.

DEFINITION OF ELECTRICAL TERMS.

In the electrical business day after day we are besieged with questions in regard to the different electrical words and their meaning, and in a great many cases I find that these same questions are asked by men following electrical work for a living.

It is an admitted fact that the public at large are in greater ignorance of the electrical trade than of any other trade or business, (and yet it is the leading trade of to-day) consequently, at every opportunity they (the public) are looking for enlightenment, and such questions as, What is an ohm; an ampere; a volt; a watt, etc., are asked at almost every place that we go to work.

Now, if you will allow me the space, I shall be glad to take up these words and define them to the best of my ability, because we meet them at every turn in our daily work, and it may be the means of keeping some of the brothers, or readers of this article from asking questions that, to follow up the electrical business, we must acquaint ourselves with, and the sooner the better. Let us take up the words as I have written them.

What is an ohm is the first. An ohm is the unit of electrical resistance, equal to the resistance of 1,000 feet of No. 10 B. & S. gauge pure copper wire at a temperature of 75 degrees F; or such a resistance as would limit the flow of electricity under an E. M. F. of one volt, to a current of one ampere, or one coulomb per second, or a value equal to 10.9 or 1,000,000,000 absolute electro-magnetic units.

Next we take the word ampere. What is an ampere? An ampere is the unit of volume (or strength) of an electric current generated by a battery consuming zinc at the rate of one ounce per twenty-four hours. (2) An ampere is equal to the current which will decompose one ounce of water when passed through it for eighty-four hours. (3) Such a rate-of-flow of electricity as transmits one coulomb per second. (4) Such a current, or rate-of-flow, or transmission of electricity, as would pass with an E. M. F. of one volt, through a circuit whose resistance is equal to one ohm. (5) A current of such

strength as would deposit .005084 grains of copper wire per second. (6) A current of one ampere is a current of such definite strength that it would flow through a circuit of certain resistance, and with a certain E. M. F. Since the ohm is the practical unit of resistance, and the volt is the practical unit of the E. M. F., the ampere, or the practical unit of current, is the current that would flow through unit resistance under unit pressure, or E. M. F. To make this clearer, take the analogy of water flowing through a pipe under the pressure of a column of water. That which causes the flow is the pressure or head; that which resists the flow is the friction of the water against the pipe, which will vary with a number of circumstances. The rate of flow may be represented by so many cubic inches of water per second. As the pressure or head increases, the flow increases proportionately, and the resistance increases as the flow diminishes.

Electrically, E. M. F. corresponds to the pressure or head of the water, and resistance to the friction of the water and the pipe. The ampere, which is the unit rate-of-flow per second, may therefore be represented as follows: C is equal to E divided by R, as was announced by Ohm in his law.

This expression signifies that C, the current in ampere, is equal to E, the E. M. F. in volts, divided by R, the resistance in ohms.

We measure the rate-of-flow of liquids as so many cubic inches, or cubic feet per second; that is, in units of quantity. We measure the rate-of-flow of electricity per second.

The electrical unit of quantity is called the coulomb. The coulomb is such a quantity as would pass in one second through a circuit in which the rate-of-flow is one ampere. An ampere is therefore equal to one coulomb per second.

Next we take the word volt. What is a volt? A volt is the unit of pressure, (voltage, or electro-motive-force) usually written E, and is equal to one-half the pressure of a single freshly charged lead storage cell; also equal to two-thirds the pressure required to decompose water. Again,

a volt is the practical unit of electro-motive-force. Such an E. M. F. as is induced in a conductor which cuts lines of magnetic flux at the rate of 100,000,000 per second, or such an E. M. F. as would cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm, or such an E. M. F. as would charge a condenser of the capacity of one farad, with a quantity of electricity equal to one coulomb, or 10.8 absolute electro-magnetic units of E. M. F.

Next we take up the word watt. What is a watt? A watt is the unit of power, equal to 1.746 of a horsepower, or the volt ampere. (2) The power developed when 44.25 feet pounds of work are done per minute, or 0.7775 feet pounds per second.

There are three equations which give the value of watts, viz., $C \cdot E$ equal W ; $C \cdot 2 \cdot R$ equal W ; $\frac{E^2}{R}$ equal W . Where C , the current, in amperes, E , the E. M. F. in volts, and R , the resistance in ohms.

Now to better understand some of the definitions already given, let us take up the word coulomb. What is a coulomb? A coulomb is the unit of electrical quantity, or a definite amount, of the thing or effect called electricity. Such a quantity of electricity as would pass in one second in a circuit whose resistance is one ohm, under an E. M. F. of one volt, or, a coulomb is the quantity of electricity contained in a condenser of the capacity of one farad, when subjected to an E. M. F. of one volt, or the quantity of electricity that flows per second past a cross section of a conductor conveying an ampere of current.

G. A. LINDSEY.

Local 31, Duluth, Minn.

A PERFECT SYSTEM.

A Boston peddler of suspenders had sneaked into a large apartment house up three flights of stairs and pestered the master of a flat there to buy. The man to whom he was trying to sell them did not care for suspenders at that moment. Somewhat irritated, he kicked the peddler downstairs. A friend who was on the second landing saw the fellow coming heels over head, and, supposing there must be some

excellent reason for such treatment, knocked the suspender man down the next flight. On the next landing another neighbor, possessed of the same spirit of co-operation, considered it incumbent to join in the process, and he kicked the stranger to the street level. When the peddler found himself on the sidewalk he unsnarled himself. Then he unsnarled his suspenders. Then he unsnarled his thoughts. "Holy smoke," he said, "what a perfect system!"—*Ex.*

HAPPIER LIVES FOR THE PEOPLE.

Oh, ye men who prate of college,
And of books as doors to hope,
Go and give the living knowledge
Where the toiling people grope,
Like the plants in shadowy places,
They are needing sun to bloom,
They are hungering for life's graces,
They are wanting light and room.

Give them something more of pleasure
Than ten-million-dollar tomes;
Give them work, and give them leisure,
Give them clubs and give them homes.
Open wide the door of beauty
And invite the people in—
And you'll find the paths of duty
Better filled than paths of sin.

Oh, I can't sit debating
On the issues of a creed
With the mighty work that's waiting
And the world's tremendous need;
And the cold, dogmatic steeple
Brings no pennies from my purse,
While the people, *people, people*
Groan beneath oppression's curse.

While the tenements are reeking
With the striving, toiling poor,
Do not send your churchmen seeking
Help for "heathens" to my door.
Let them go where sin carouses,
Or where seething sweatshops stand,
Let them see the slaughter houses
Of the children of our land.

True reform has one beginning
The right hand of brotherhood.
Would you help men out of sinning;

Would you lead them into good?
 Would you teach that Christ has risen?
 Prove it by your deeds of worth.
 If you want to close the prison,
Beautify the homes of earth.
 —Ella Wheeler Wilcox in *N. Y. Journal*.

APPEAL TO FILIPINOS.

"You Filipinos don't know what you are missing by not wanting to become citizens of this grand country of ours. There isn't anything like it under the sun. You ought to send a delegation over to see us—the land of the free—land of fine churches and 40,000 licensed saloons, bibles, forts and guns, houses of prostitution, millionaires and paupers, theologians and thieves, liberalists and liars, politicians and poverty; Christians and chain-gangs; schools and scalawags; trusts and tramps; money and misery; homes and hunger; virtue and vice; a land where you can get a good bible for 15 cents and a bad drink of whiskey for 5 cents; where we have a man in congress with three wives, and a lot in the penitentiary for having two wives; where some men make sausage out of their wives, and some want to eat them raw; where we make bologna out of dogs, canned beef out of horses and sick cows, and corpses out of the people who eat it; where we put a man in jail for not having the means of support, and on the rock pile for asking for a job of work; where we have licensed bawdy houses and fine men for preaching Christ on the street corners; where we have a congress of 400 men who make laws, and a supreme court of nine men who set them aside; where good whiskey makes bad men and bad men make good whiskey; where newspapers are paid for suppressing the truth and made rich by telling a lie; where professors draw their convictions from the same place they do their salaries; where preachers are paid \$25,000 a year to dodge the devil and tickle the ears of the wealthy; where business consists of getting hold of property in any way that won't land you in the penitentiary; where trusts "hold up" and poverty holds down; where men vote for what they do not want and for fear they won't get what they do want by voting for it; where

"niggers" can vote and women can't; where a girl who goes wrong is made an outcast and her male partner flourishes as a gentleman; where women wear false hair and men dock their horses' tails; where the political wire-puller has displaced the patriotic statesman; where men vote for a thing one day and cuss it 364 days; where we have prayers on the floor of our national capitol and whiskey in the cellar; where we spend \$500 to bury a statesman who is rich, and \$10 to put away a workingman who is poor; where to be virtuous is to be lonesome and to be honest is to be a crank; where we sit on the safety valve and pull wide open the throttle of conscience; where gold is in substance the one thing sought for; where we pay \$15,000 for a dog and 15 cents a dozen to a poor woman for making shirts; where we teach the untutored Indian eternal life from the bible and kill him off with bad whiskey; where we put a man in jail for stealing a loaf of bread and in congress for stealing a railroad; where the check book talks, sin walks in broad daylight, justice is asleep, crime runs amuck, corruption permeates our social and political fabric, and the devil laughs from every street corner. Come to us, Fillies! We've got the greatest aggregation of good things and bad things, all sizes, varieties and colors, ever exhibited under one tent.—*Exchange*.

THE FAIR AT NIGHT.

The night effects of the St. Louis Exposition will be a symphony in color. The exhibit buildings will be bathed in a pure white light, which will bring out into strong relief their beautiful outlines and the richness of the tints and mural paintings on their screen walls.

Chief Henry Rustin, who is the head of the department of electrical design, has charge of this important feature. Acting in the same capacity at Omaha and Buffalo, he set so high a standard there that his effort to outdo it at St. Louis is the supreme one of his life.

By ingeniously contrived lights the whole picture will be flooded at night with changing hues. At one time the scene will be a harmony of violet, chang-

ing into amber, emerald, crimson and amethyst, running the whole gamut of color combinations so skillfully that the spectator hardly will be conscious where one color leaves off and the other begins. But through all the changes of colors thrown on the buildings it will be possible for the cascades to retain a distinctive tint.

Mercury vapor lamps are cleverly concealed in the bases of the sculpture, lining the sides of the cascades, the rays being thrown from concealed reflectors through small windows at an angle that will not meet the vision of spectators from any point of view. In this light the waters of the cascades will have the appearance at one time of a ghostly phosphorescent torrent, at another moment of floods of opal gems and again of a cataract of living flame.

Every source of the wonderful kaleidoscopic effects will be ingeniously hidden. It will be possible to pick out different parts of the hill and its structures in different colors. Thus while the hall in the center will be a rose color, one arm of the colonnade orange, the other violet, and the twin pavilions emerald, the whole splendid effect will be attained without confusion of colors.

The night effects on other parts of the site have not been forgotten. An electric fountain, that will be a thing of beauty and a riot of color, surpassing anything of the kind ever designed, will occupy a point of vantage on the grounds. The exhibit buildings at night will appear to be giant cornices of white light supported by the four corners and the centers by immense pavilions of light. The rest of the facades will be so treated that their massive columns will be silhouetted against the screen walls which will be banks of blazing white light.

THE SCAB LIKE THE TURTLE.

Zoologists tell us that the turtle is the only animal that never learns anything by experience. If you put a red-hot poker in front of a turtle he will walk straight up to it and burn his feet or nose. No matter how often it gets burned, the tur-

tle never learns to avoid the red-hot poker. The brain of a turtle is smaller than the brain of a mouse, and much less active.

Now, a "scab" is simply a human turtle. He is a creature who simply learns by experience. Although non-unionism has never raised wages or shortened hours, and although unionism has always done both of these, the turtle workman never gets wise. He continues to refuse to bear a part of the social burden, and fights for the right to bear his own heavy burden all alone. The turtle is not the most stupid animal in the world.—*Exchange*.

AN ACROSTIC.

Stern as the hills, true, full in every
part—
A profound thinker, large and kind of
heart.
Maintaining that the only standard
might
Unfold itself along the paths of
Right;
Evading shams, he acts with dig-
nity—
Lives and regards humane human-
ity.

Great are the duties to his portion
fall;
On these he smiles—he bravely meets them
all;
More work begets more earnestness and
vim—
Pressure is pleasure, health and strength
for him;
Endowed with tact, he leads most
cautiously,
Relinquishing to naught but
equity;
Supremely fair, the soul of
chivalry!

—Chas. Jenkins.

DONS HIS FIGHTING HARNESS.

The editor of the *Banner* has for years made all kinds of sacrifices in the interests of harmony—done all that he could think of to prevent discord among the unions, putting up with all kinds of abuse from

point where patience has ceased to be a virtue, and now we say to Mr. Socialist that unless you tote fair, attend to your own business and allow us union men to do the same, there's going to be the merriest kind of a fight. Our fight will be for the trade autonomy, for the right of man to belong or not to belong to any political party he may see fit, to have the unions run for the purposes for which they were organized.—*Fort Worth Banner.*

PRAYER I DO NOT LIKE.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans at twenty-five per cent,
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent,
And in that book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say, "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knee about an hour
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.
I'd rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer, so loud and long,
That's offered for the orphan's weal
By him who sees him crushed by wrong
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jeweled ear and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day
And then is asked "to work for less."
Such pious shavers I despise.
With folded hands and face demure,
They lift to heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven.
No angel's wing them upward bears,
They're lost a million miles from heaven.

TOO MANY KICKERS.

There are some workingmen who join a union one week and expect a schedule the next. We have them in all trades. A peculiar thing about these men is that they never do anything themselves towards perfecting their organization. They leave it all to the officers and loyal members and devote their energies to kicking because the union is not ready to "do business."

Wise union men will not jeopardize their interests by going into a controversy with such elements as these.

They are never to be depended on. They will urge a strike, and when their wishes are complied with and the organization throws itself into the fight to stay with it and win, they are the first to give in and sneak back to work at the company's terms.

Reader, are you one of them? If you are, we advise you to think seriously over the matter, and remember the old saying that "he who is always kicking is never good for anything else."

The labor movement needs builders. We have an immense structure to raise, a building that will insure to us and our children for all time, freedom from the burden of long hours of slavish toil, freedom from the uncertainty of a living, and the right to live as human beings should live, with our faces to the sun, calling no man master.—*Easton Journal.*

NEW VERSION OF AN OLD FABLE.

In boyhood we were always told that the reason the turtle won in the race with the hare was because, though slow in speed, he kept steadily ahead, while the rabbit, depended on his fleetness of foot, wasted his time in fooling around, tantalizing the hunters and taking pleasant naps in the sunshine. We have now learned from one who witnessed it the true version of this race, that used to be used to point a moral—that only the plodders and penny-savers ever win the race of life. It is this: The turtle had a grievance against Bill Sykes' "yaller" dog, because one day when he was asleep the dog turned him over on his back, and he did not regain his footing for two days, and was nearly starved. On

the day of the race he saw Sykes' dog nosing around, and, ascertaining that he desired to witness the sport, advised him to "sit right down here," as being the best place for a perfect view. Then the turtle crept up behind, opened his mouth, and as the starter cried "One, two, three, go!" shut his jaws down on the dog's tail. The latter gave one yell of terror and set off through the woods for home at lightning speed, pulling the turtle after him. When they reached a point near the goal the turtle let go and walked the rest of the way, winning the race. The dog was so badly frightened that he hid in the cellar for two days and never told. This version of the story also teaches a story—that the majority of very rich men who have won in the race of life owe their success to the efforts of other fleeter of foot than they, whom they have cajoled into their service and jollied or frightened into assisting at winning victories for which the real victors receive no credit. Many of the rich men of to-day, turtles, by nature, have been dragged into their positions of wealth and power by "Bill Sykes' 'yaller' dog," impersonated by millions of working people.—*Laundry Workers' Journal*.

PUT A DOLLAR IN THE BANK.

A rainy day's a-comin', boys, as sure as you're alive,
When bees can't put a single drop of honey in the hive;
The busy ant won't dare to set a foot outside the door,
They'll loaf around and make their meals on what they've gleaned before;
I ain't no weather prophet, as they call 'em, but you bet
I know the time's a-comin' when it's likely to be wet.
And them as may prepare for it will have themselves to thank
If while the weather's fair they put a dollar in the bank.

It's mighty nice to slosh around and cut a lordly dash,
And make the people wonder at the squander of your cash;

It's fun to sow your dollars like there wasn't any stint,
And sort of make the public think you own a private mint.
But by and by the time will come you won't have such a chance,
And jest as like as not there'll be some patches on your pants;
Instead of drawin' prizes, why, you'll only get a blank,
And you'll regret that you didn't put a dollar in the bank.

There ain't no sea so ca'm but that at times the storms prevail,
There ain't no soil so good but that sometimes the crop will fail;
And them same men who brag the most about a "lead pipe cinch,"
Sing different tunes when later on they find they're in a pinch.
It ain't good sense to waste your cake promiscuously, because
The day will come you'll want a crust to put betwixt your jaws;
And if you'd have your vest look plump instead of lean and lank,
You'd better not forget to put a dollar in the bank.

—*Labor Advocate*.

MAYOR JONES ON LAAOR'S CAUSE.

The struggle for more wages will ever continue while the wage system lasts, until by an awakened social instinct and a more enlightened conception of our relation to each other we shall come to see that we are really brothers, and must learn to live brotherly.

Workingmen must not only make common cause with the workingmen of their craft, but with every craft under the shining sun. They must learn not only to make common cause with the workingmen of their nationality and their color, but with all colors.

The capitalist will not hesitate to take his money bags and go to the Orient if he can make more money out of a Chinaman there than out of a white man here.

It is the capitalistic spirit—the spirit that would separate man from man, and brother

from brother—which must be overcome, and to this end let labor make its contribution, and to the development of the idea of unity, of equality, liberty and fraternity if we hope to see the American ideal wrought out and democratic American conditions prevail, where every man can stand as an equal and a brother.

TEN TIPS FOR LONG LIFE.

First—Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.

Second—Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health; and do not worry.

Third—Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.

Fourth—Cleanliness prevents rust; the best-cared-for machines last the longest.

Fifth—Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.

Sixth—To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.

Seventh—A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

Eighth—The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusements, but abuse of them leads to dissipation and dissipation to vice.

Ninth—Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.

Tenth—Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and limbs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickax? Do not forget to cultivate your mind and enlarge your thought.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

IMPORTANCE OF NEW YORK.

During the recent debate in the House of Representatives on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill Congressman Rider in support of the amendment providing for the improvement of waterways in and around New York City submitted the following interesting statistics: The improvement of the waterways in and about New York City, the commercial center of the

country, means to a great degree, the enhancing of the prosperity of the entire nation. The commerce of New York, as given by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows imports, \$574,066,854; all other ports in the United States, \$409,507,602; aggregate exports, New York, \$558,388,935; all others, \$889,625,613. This expressed in tons, foreign commerce, New York, 17,398,058; coasting trade, 20,000,000, making a total of 37,564,108 tons. The customs revenue in the city of New York is 65.01 per cent of the total collected in the United States.

NOT SO VERY WEAK.

The train was on a windy pass in the Rockies. There were in the car a few miners, two cowboys, a woman, who looked ill, and a man clothed in very British tweeds. He was evidently used to roughing it, and sat beside the open window indifferent to the cold air that swirled into the car.

Behind him sat the woman, shivering. Across the aisle was a large-boned Westerner. He did not seem to mind the wind himself, but he gave a kind, solicitous glance toward the woman.

After an hour of shivering she leaned forward and asked the man in front of her to close the window. He paid no attention to her request, except that he looked straight ahead and said, addressing himself to the world at large, "Americans seem to be a weak lot."

Then the tall man across the aisle rose slowly. His head came just under the bell-cord. He reached across the tweed suit, pushed the owner of it rather rudely into the corner of the seat, laid hold of the window-catch with his big thumb and finger, and sent the window down with a slam.

"I guess we ain't so very weak, pardner," he said.

CO-OPERATION.

The English wage-workers increased their own wages by \$48,000,000 last year, without getting a cent more from their employers. This seemingly impossible feat was accomplished by means of co-operation. There are 1,669 co-operative societies

in England among the working people. The total amount of business done by them last year was \$428,000,000 worth, with profits of \$48,000,000. There are 139 factories, dairies, cheese factories, etc., which produced commodities that sold for over \$182,000,000. This is a self-help method of raising wages that has seldom been tried in this country.

A SELFISH MAN.

He regarded his children as nuisances.
 He did all his courting before marriage.
 He never talked over his affairs with his wife.
 He never had time to go anywhere with his wife.
 He doled out money to his wife as if to a beggar.
 He looked down upon his wife as an inferior being.
 He never dreamed that there were two sides to marriage.
 He had one set of manners for home and another for society.
 He never dreamed that his wife needed praise and compliments.
 He paid no attention to his personal appearance after marriage.
 He thought his wife should spend all her time doing housework.
 He never made concessions to his wife's judgment, even in unimportant matters.
 He thought the marriage vow had made him his wife's master, instead of her partner.

DO THE RAILS OF ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS CONDUCT?

The question is raised by M. Emile Guarini, whether the rails of an electric railroad, when used for the return circuit, act as conductors, or merely as grounding plates. He attempted to settle this question by means of a delicate relay which he thought could be operated by a magnetic field set up when current was passing through the rails. This instrument, however, did not respond, and was discarded for a delicately balanced compass needle. The latter, when placed near a city tramway, behaved very peculiarly. When a car approached the point where

the instrument was placed, it deviated from the horizontal, the deviation increasing until the car was nearly opposite. It then decreased to zero, and as the car passed it again deflected to the maximum, and then gradually returned to zero as the car passed on. The author believes these experiments can not be explained by the assumption that the return current of railways passes through the rail, for, were this the case, the effect of these currents upon the compass needle should be the same, no matter where the car happened to be, provided the compass were between the car and the station. On the other hand, were the car between the compass and the station, the current taken by the car should not affect the needle. M. Guarini therefore comes to the conclusion that the rail acts simply as grounding plates and that the current returns to the station through the earth.—*La Revue de l'Electricite*.

SHOPPING BY TELEPHONE.

The department store of Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Ill., is celebrated for its many modern contrivances for the facilitation of business. A noteworthy installation is the telephone service, which is said to be the largest private telephone exchange in the United States. Over 300 telephones are used in this immense establishment. On every floor, and serving each separate department—the department being further subdivided into aisles—are located telephone instruments by which the shopper can communicate with the outside world at a minute's notice. The company operates its own exchange and has an extensive intercommunicating system. The apparatus is leased and the talking current furnished by the Chicago Telephone Company.

A very modern feature of this service is the provision by Marshall Field & Company of expert shoppers, who may be called upon, through the medium of the telephone, to execute purchases for out-of-town or local patrons who find it impossible to make the trip to the store.

Mr. Angus Hibbard, the vice-president and general manager of the Chicago Telephone Company, is very proud of this ex-

change. He points to it as one of the show features of the company's plant, and finds great satisfaction in the quality of service which it gives to Marshall Field & Company.

ELECTRICITY IN CAR SHOPS.

A description of the London & North-western car shops at Wolverton, England, which is given in *Engineering* (London) for April 1, shows how important electrical driving is becoming in all kinds of shops. These are the shops of the London & Northwestern Railway. They cover eighty acres, and employ about 4,500 men in the car department alone. The locomotive department, formerly located here, has been moved to Crewe.

In the engine room there are five main engines, two triple-expansion condensing, each direct-connected to a 200-kilowatt six-pole compound-wound generator running at 420 revolutions per minute. There are two triple-expansion condensing engines, each coupled to a 400-kilowatt eight-pole compound-wound generator running at 360 revolutions, and a Burnstead & Chandler engine connected to a 430-kilowatt compound-wound generator. All the dynamos have a voltage of 250. From this power-house the following shops are driven: the sawmill, the fitting and turning shop, the carpenter shop, the smith shop, the truck and under-flame shop, the baggage-car shop, the wheel and axle shop, the crane and lifting shops and the finishing shops. The machinery in these shops is motor-driven. In the greater number of cases the motors drive sections of shafting, in order to save having a large stock of spare armatures. The motors are usually of ten to twenty horsepower. In the case of the larger machines, most of which are in the sawmill, there is a motor on each machine. The motors are placed on a platform overhead, about the level of the countershaft, and are reached by setps for cleaning and lubrication. The yard is lighted during working hours by arc lamps fixed upon posts, which posts also carry two incandescent lamps each, the latter for use at night after working hours. The general lighting is by means of arc lamps. In a few shops inverted arcs are used, but,

as a rule, the ordinary pattern is found to give a better light. In the painting and repair shops incandescent lamps only are used, suspended at fifteen-foot centres. Incandescent lamps are also used over the vises and benches, and one to each machine. The transfer tables are operated electrically from an overhead trolley. The overhead cranes are of the three-motor type. Much of the welding is done by means of Thomson welders. The shops are also fully equipped with hydraulic and pneumatic tools and hoists.

DETROIT DOINGS.

Work is very slack here. We are anxiously waiting our District Vice-President to make his appearance. There has been and is now a great deal of work here befitting an international officer. It was rumored back in February that Allman would reach here the latter part of March. "Whitie" Starrin is back. Reports a pleasant and prosperous winter spent in Paris, Texas. Brother McArdle blew in from St. Louis two weeks ago; left last week for "Chi" taking with him a small piece of Edison change. Don't forget to write, Mac. Brother Frank McDonald made a flying trip to "Chi" and left Monday last, to work in Jackson, for the Citizens Telephone Company. It was reported Monday evening that the Edison company will go upon the 8-hour basis May 1. EDW. G. SMITH.

Local 17, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC RAILROADS IN PERU.

United States Consul A. L. M. Gottschalk, at Callao, reports that the electric tramway from Lima to Chorrillos—the first to be operated in Peru—was opened on February 17.

The new road is eight miles long and reaches at present to Barranco, a popular neighborhood seaside resort. The purpose of the road is to afford cheap and rapid transit between Lima and the much frequented bathing resorts of Miraflores, Barranco, Buen Pastor, Chorrillos, etc. The road is destined to do much toward the future extension of Lima, which is rapidly losing its almost mediæval character and is reaching out quite perceptibly in various directions—the new movement being characterized by the erection of handsome

buildings of modern architecture and the laying out of broad streets and boulevards.

The cars and electric plant are of American manufacture.

A few months more will witness the completion of another electric tramway line between Callao and Lima. The road is about ten miles long and will have a double track. The opening of this road will have a marked effect in drawing Lima and its port Callao even more closely than they are at present, and it will probably cause a sensible diminution in the rather high passenger rates now charged by the two (steam) railroads in operation between Callao and the capital.

RADIUM-BEARING MINERAL IN QUEBEC.

A radium-bearing mineral has been discovered in an abandoned white mica mine back of Murray Bay, Quebec, by Mr. J. Obalski, inspector of mines. At the recent meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, Mr. Obalski exhibited specimens of the mineral and gave an account of its discovery. Uranium ores are the only ones in which radium has been found. In the Canadian Laurentian formation, uranite composed of oxide of uranium and other rare metals has been met with in the pegmatite dykes, which have been operated as producers of white mica. In certain of the mines, monazite, uranite, and samarskite have been noticed. About ten years ago Mr. Obalski discovered a remarkable specimen of clovite in a white mica mine. This specimen, which weighs about seven ounces, has been found to contain about 70.71 per cent. of uranium. It is well crystallized, and has been found strongly active upon photographic plates. It also has a marked action on the electroscope. This specimen was submitted to Professor E. Rutherford, of McGill University, who found that it contained one-tenth of a milligramme of radium, making it comparable with the best grade of pitch-blende so far operated for radium. Mr. Obalski also found a carbonaceous material, burning quite easily and leaving a large proportion of ash, which contained two and one-half per cent of uranium, based on the original weight of the coal. The color of the ash

was an olive green, due to the presence of uranium oxide.

AN IMPROVED ELECTRIC FURNACE.

A British patent has recently been granted to Mr. F. J. Tone, engineer of the Corborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for an improved electric furnace. Many experimenters have found that when an oxide of a metal whose temperatures of reduction and volatilization are nearly the same is mixed with carbon sufficient to combine with the oxygen, and is heated to the temperature of reduction, a carbide is the main resulting product; not the metal which was wanted. This is thought to be caused by volatilization of the metal as soon as it is formed, it then combining with the free carbon present in the mixture. To overcome these disadvantages, Mr. Tone has designed a furnace which will give a proper distribution of heat. A resistance furnace is necessary, the heating being accomplished by a core of carbon blocks piled up in the middle furnace, with intervening spaces. The charge consists of a finely divided, thorough mixture of carbon and the oxide to be reduced. This is fed in at the top, and as the oxide is reduced the metal sinks down into the cooler portions of the furnace, finally running into a receptacle at the bottom. This arrangement gives a discharge of heat over a wide zone, so that the process of reaction is relatively slow, and the best conditions are obtained for agglomerating the particles. An even temperature is maintained throughout the zone of reaction, so as to prevent volatilization of the metal.

ELECTRICAL OPPORTUNITIES IN PARAGUAY.

United States Consul J. N. Ruffin reports that an electric lighting plant has been established at Asuncion, Paraguay. If this enterprise is successful, it will be extended to supply motive power for driving electric fans and for other purposes. The consul has had many inquiries for catalogues and trade literature of electrical apparatus. Such literature should be accompanied with expert prices, and should be written in Spanish.

Reports From Grand Officers.*(Continued from page 16.)*

tions as exist in St. Paul between Local No. 23 and found a good big local bunch of men, the 13th, after getting things so that I could leave them, I came to this place, where I was plunged into a veritable hot-bed. The trouble started about the 1st of February, at which time the Contractors' Association, which the local here had a contract with, refused to live up to the agreement, and broke it. Then on April 1 they locked up their places of business and notified the men that from this time on they would run open shops. Then followed the lockout of the plumbers, followed in turn by the general lockout of every building trade in the city, and some others. The Business Men's Association are conducting the other side, and are holding from one to five and six secret meetings a day, with no results as yet. On the 24th they published their ultimatum, which was rejected by the men. We have been denied the use of the press, and in fact everything has been done to turn public feeling against us, but we are likewise determined to win. Executive officers are here from the painters, plumbers, carpenters, and several other labor leaders, and feeling is now that something will be doing this coming week. We have started shops for the different trades, and rustled work, so that we were enabled to give employment to the major portion of our men the past week.

On May 10 the State Federation of Labor meets in Marshalltown, Iowa, and I have taken steps to organize a state organization at that time. There seems to be considerable trouble existing in this district at present, and notwithstanding the numerous telegrams and appeals the locals should bear in mind that it is bad policy to leave one place half settled in order to take it up at some other point. The fight here is one of importance to our Brotherhood, as we know that if the backbone of our opponents is broken at this place, it means a great deal to us in other places where the same companies are operating.

F. L. WITTERS.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 30, 1904.

Sixth Vice-President.

On April 7 I went to Shawnee, I. T., as Local No. 455 was having trouble with the telephone company there. I arrived there on the 8th, arranged for a meeting that night, and took up the grievance with the local. Found that they were forced to make a demand on the telephone company to hold their contract with the Electric Light and Street Railway companies. Accompanied by the Business Agent for the B. T. C. there, I called on the president of the telephone company the next day, but learned that he had just left town. We had a talk with the manager, but he stated that he was not in a position to do anything at all. Just before leaving home I received a message from Local No. 346 of Ft. Smith, Ark., stating that they were having trouble with the Home Telephone Company there. So seeing that there was nothing could be done right then at Shawnee, I decided to leave the matter with the local and the B. T. C. Business Agent, and I proceeded to Ft. Smith. Arrived there Saturday night; met most of the brothers the next day; found that all the men working for the Home Telephone Company were out. I also met the manager of the telephone company. By so doing I learned both sides of the grievance. I arranged for a special meeting for Monday night, which was well attended, and the grievance against the telephone company was taken up, and discussed pro and con. The matter was finally left to myself and committee to get a settlement. We called on the manager the next day. The settlement we got was not just what was asked for, but I think a very good one, taking into consideration the circumstances in which the trouble arose. We came to an agreement Tuesday morning, and the men returned to work at noon. Every man was reinstated, and when I left all were working in harmony, as though nothing had ever happened. All concerned seemed to be satisfied. I left Ft. Smith on the 14th to go to Muscogee, I. T., with the intention of organizing a local there. I was delayed in getting there, as we run on to a burning bridge and had to go back a round-about way. I did not arrive at Muscogee until the next afternoon, throwing me so late that I only had a few hours to work in. As

I had called a meeting for the 17th at Dallas for the purpose of organizing a district council for the Sixth district. I got around and met several electrical workers and met a couple of men that I had known before, who used to be Brotherhood men, but had dropped out on account of non-payment of dues. They stated that the men were very anxious for a local there. On receiving the assurance from these men that they would take the matter up and push it through, I decided to leave a blank application for a charter with them, and gave them instructions as how to get the men together and have the application signed up, which they promised to do the next night, and forward to me, but up to date I have not heard from them. As I before stated, I had called a meeting for the 17th. So I was compelled to leave Muscogee that night. Arrived at home on the 16th, made all necessary arrangements for the meeting next day. The meeting was called to order the next day at 11 A. M., and I am glad to say that it was well attended for a starter, fifteen locals being represented. The following are the numbers of the locals: No. 60, No. 272, No. 338, No. 388, No. 406, No. 155, No. 72, No. 66, No. 301, No. 69, No. 221, No. 346, No. 320, No. 188, and No. 156. The first order of business after the report of the committee on credentials was to go into permanent organization, and elect permanent officers. Brother J. P. Broderick, of No. 60, of San Antonio, Texas, was elected president pro tem; Brother Lee Stephens, of No. 156, Ft. Worth, Texas, was elected secretary-treasurer; Brother J. C. Clark, of No. 155, of Oklahoma City, Brother J. A. Ball, No. 406, Ardmore, I. T., Brother J. E. French, No. 301, Texarkana, Ark., and Brother C. E. Boston, of No. 221, Beaumont, Texas, were elected members of the executive board. I think the meeting was a success and think that the Sixth district and the Brotherhood in general will receive good results from it. For it has a good set of officers, men whom I think will do their duty. I wish to urge upon every local in the Sixth district that was not represented at the meeting that you take the matter up at once and comply with the request of the secretary-treasurer's letter, which he has mailed to every local

in this district. The next meeting of the council is to be held at Ft. Worth, Texas, on October 17, 1904, when I hope to see every local of this district represented. Any local wishing information of any kind regarding the council it will be furnished by the secretary-treasurer, Brother Lee Stephens, 602 West First street, Ft. Worth, Texas, or myself. Work in this part of the country at present is very slack. I would not advise any brother to come this way.

J. P. CONNOR.

Seventh Vice-President.

On the 29th of March Business Agent De Vecmon, of Local No. 6, and I called on Brother Haggerty, of the machinists' union, to see if we could form a combination with his union through which we might be able to gain control of both the machinists and the electrical workers on the steamers that ply between this port and Alaska. We had been informed that the machinists had a closed shop on those steamers, but Brother Haggerty stated that such was not the case, and as it was a little late in the season to try and force the issue, several of the boys having signed articles already, and it would be placing them in a very bad position, so we agreed that it would be better to let things go as they were, and advised our boys, under the circumstances, to get in and get to work as quickly as possible.

There are several nonunion men employed in the ship yards of the Risdon and Union Iron Works, who every time they are requested by any members of the Brotherhood to join, get out of the proposition by stating that they would if they were not afraid that the Iron Trades Council, whom they tried to convince us are opposed to the building trades, would make it very unpleasant for them. Feeling that their claim had no foundation in fact, I took the matter up with Brother Haggerty, and he assured me that there was nothing to it, but on the contrary that he felt sure that the Iron Trades Council would render us all the assistance that they possibly could, to convince those men that they should get into the Brotherhood. I called on Brother Furey, president of Iron Trades Council, and Brothers Wistler, McCabe, and Rear-

don, members of the executive board, later on, and was assured by them that they would do everything that they could to unionize the electrical workers in the ship yards, and also those along the city front.

I went to San Jose on the evening of the 29th, and attended a meeting of Local No. 250, and found the boys were getting along nicely. They had only one kick, and that was against traveling members who refused to deposit their traveling cards, while working under their jurisdiction. I returned to San Francisco the next morning and attended a meeting of Local No. 6 that evening. The following day I had a meeting with Mr. P. H. McCarthy, president of the State and local Building Trades Council, to consider whether it would be advisable for the different trades which are working for the united railroads, to present a schedule to the company at the same time that the platform men did. Brother Cornelius, of the Street Railway Men's Association, had called on him, while I was out of town, to see if such a thing were possible. I had had several conversations with Brother Cornelius before that, in regard to the same proposition, and thought, and we all came to the same conclusion, after we discussed it pro and con, that it would not be advisable to present more than one schedule at a time. I also talked with Brother McCarthy about the gas and electric fixture hangers, a local organization, connected with the Building Trades Council, and he promised to talk to them and try and induce them to join the Brotherhood. By request of the local, I am to appear before them on next Monday night, to try and arrange things so that they may become a sub-local to No. 6. On Sunday, the 3rd, I started for Los Angeles, where I have been trying to reach for some time.

I left Frisco on the 8:30 train for Stockton, arriving there, in company with Brother J. D. Buckalew, Third Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, and Brother McCabe, of the Molders' Union. We attended a mass-meeting that afternoon, which was presided over by Brother Barnhart, of the Building Trades Council, and was addressed by Brother Wheeler, State Organizer of the A. F. of L.; Brother Buckalew, Middleton, of the Western Federa-

tion of Miners; McCabe, of the Molders; Thielier, Financial Secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and myself.

The meeting was a success in every way, and there is one thing that we have to thank the Citizens' Alliance for; they have done for us what we have not been able to do for ourselves; they have brought the leaders of the different councils and federations together, as the mass-meeting mentioned above proves. They stood on the platform, each one of them, having but one object in view, that being harmony in the ranks of organized labor; and if we continue to work that way, there is no doubt but that success will crown our efforts in the future. I attended a meeting of the Federated Trades Council on Monday evening. There was a question before the council which interested us very much. There is a strike on in the Holt Company's works, caused through the Holt Company repudiating the contract entered into between them and the blacksmiths. The works was declared unfair by the councils of that city, and two teamsters, who were hauling the unfair goods of the Holt Company, were taken off. As two non-union men were put to work in their place, and they hauled the poles for the Stockton Gas and Electric Light Company, the next move contemplated was the calling out of the men working for that company. As that company is at present a part of the Standard Electric Light and Power Company, which has recently been merged with the Bay County Electric Light Company, who jointly furnished the State with light and power, you will readily see that if that policy were pursued, that we would have to tie up the light and power of the State. I advised against any such mode of procedure. Taking the ground that there should be a line drawn between the boycott and the sympathetic strike, and I convinced the Federated Trades that I was right in my contention, so our boys, who have a good agreement with the companies, are working right along, and they have not called out any more teamsters. The fight is being confined to the Holt Company and the Globe Iron Works. I attended a meeting of Local No. 207 on the evening of Tuesday, the 5th. The inside

wiremen, who are members of the local, have been receiving protection from the Building Trades Council. They pay 25c per member a month. They had not, or could not, under those conditions, have a representative in the council, so I advised that they be given permission by the local to form a sub-local, which would, in turn, affiliate with the Building Trades Council. The plan met their approval, and also that of the Building Trades Council. President Lee, of Local No. 207, and Brother Comp-ton were appointed as a committee to act with Brother Barnhart, of the Building Trades Council, to draw up an agreement. I received a telegram that night to return to San Francisco immediately, and left on the 8:30 train on the morning of the 6th; arriving here at 12:30, I met a committee which had been appointed at the meeting of Local No. 151, on the previous evening, to act with me. There had been two of our most active members discharged, as the company stated for neglecting their duty, but as the local thought, for doing their duty as members of the shop committee. We arranged with the officials of the company for a meeting, which took place at their office at 2:30. There had been two meetings while I was away. The company had the data to prove that they were right on hand. I took the ground from the start that the men should be put back to work in their old positions, and be paid for the time they were idle. They could not see their way to do so at that sitting I took the work reports, which they turned over to me (by the way, the boys are lamp trimmers), and in company with Brother Rhyse, of Local No. 151, started in to investigate them. There were 37 complaints charged up to Brother McQueeney. Of course, we found that it was impossible for him to have more than six, as there were only six of the lamps complained of on his route. Of the 17 charged to Brother Baines, it was impossible for him to have more than two, as there were only two of the lamps on the list on his route. Having a clear case, we were able to convince the management that the boys should be reinstated and paid for the time they were idle. Local No. 151 had called a special meeting for Thursday evening, the 7th; the

intention being to call out every man employed by the company, if things were not adjusted satisfactorily. I attended the meeting, and we had a heart-to-heart talk, to see how much we were to blame for the friction that existed between the company and the men, and agreed to cut out of our methods such things as might, without gaining anything for us, cause friction between us and the employers.

When we adjourned the best of feeling existed all around.

The relations between street railway men and the United Railroads being badly strained, and as we have about 150 men employed by that company, I decided to remain in Frisco until the dispute was settled. The boys on the road having sent a committee to me to see what they would do if there was a strike, I advised that they stay to work, but that they should not do anything that had been done by any of the strikers. I promised them that I would be where I could be found at all times.

Grand President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Men, is here. I have had an interview with him in regard to the Electrical Workers who are still in the Street Railway Men's division in Vancouver, B. C. He agreed to write to the division, requesting them to turn the men over to Local No. 213, and he and I are to write to Brother Barkley, editor of the labor paper in Vancouver, requesting him to get the division and the local together and straighten the matter out.

Brother F. A. Holden organizer for the Pacific Council, arrived in town to-day from Eureka, Humboldt county, where he had been organizing. He has been to Reno, Nev., and up around Grass Valley and Nevada City since my last report, and he and I overhauled the books of Local No. 283, of Oakland. He left for the Northwest this evening, where he is going to organize. I, in company with Brother Eugene Rush, of Local No. 6, gave the obligation to 150 of the boys, who were members of the Auxiliary to Local No. 6, last night. They have a sub-local now, which is under the control of the examining board. We tried to make connections between the Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, but found when we got

to their hall that they had adjourned. President McCarthy, of the Building Trades Council, had addressed them and advised them to affiliate with the I. B. E. W., and they are to have a called meeting for next Monday night, when they assured me that they would take a vote, and the indications are that they will affiliate with the Brotherhood.

I spent to-day with the executive board of the Iron Trades Council, arranging for a sub-local to No. 6 to be affiliated with the iron trades. We have about 50 members to start the sub-local with, and I am satisfied the Iron Trades Council will be able to organize the non-union men who are working in the ship yards, and along the city front.

M. J. SULLIVAN.

San Francisco, April 27, 1904.

Special Organizer's Report.

Mr. F. J. McNulty, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—The following is my report for my term in office as Special Organizer for the South:

After receiving my organizing material from the grand office, I proceeded to Memphis on October 12, where I conferred with Fourth District G. V. P. Dale Smith on the needs and requirements of the district. While there I had a meeting with the president of the colored organization and made arrangements to go before his organization as soon as the referendum was decided. Judging from his views on the matter his organization does not relish the idea of coming in as an auxiliary.

Left Memphis for Greenville, Miss., October 18. Here I found six white electrical workers and thirteen blacks. Found a man here by the name of Perry working for the Cumberland Telephone Company who had made application at Memphis a short time previous, but never appeared to be initiated. I notified Memphis of this. Did not succeed in forming a local here. Not enough timber.

Left Greenville for Vicksburg October 20. Found everything in bad shape here. The local had gone under because of loose tactics on the part of the Financial Secretary, John Ford, and one of his friends, A. B. Jones. The former members are sore beyond reconciliation at present. Therefore

it will require some time to win them over to the cause again. I found that this man Jones while not in good standing got a traveling card from Ford, forged the president's name to it and deposited it in Beaumont, Texas. He worked in Beaumont but a short time and then returned and fell behind. I found two men here, Charles Guider and Clem Ford, carrying cards out of Memphis and Beaumont, respectively, who are home boys here, and felt very much like dropping their cards. I argued with them and finally told them they could keep up their cards by paying the per capita into the grand office and on the strength of this I got the former president, Bob Zeilka, to do the same. I did this to keep a few good card men in the town until matters are ripe for the starting of another local. There was also another, well known to many, who went wrong during the New Orleans strike. If this man can square himself with New Orleans without paying a fine, simply his back dues, he will do so, and also keep up with the grand office. I advised him to take the matter up with New Orleans at once.

Left Vicksburg for Natchez October 23. Here I found the local still in existence, but three card men working in the town who had not deposited their cards. I fixed one of them, Brother Hansbury, with the local.

I found another brother by the name of J. M. Brown with a due card paid up to last June, out of Texarkana. He deposited his card in Shreveport during May, but had to leave there on a hot foot, before the card expired, on account of a mixup he had during the strike there. Before leaving he paid Whitehead, the Financial Secretary there, one month's dues for June, and afterward sent two months' dues from different places while he was floating around the country looking for work. This money he also sent to Whitehead, but heard nothing from it. Whitehead has since died, and I am trying to straighten it out with Shreveport; but can get no information from there. If I do not succeed there I will take it up with Texarkana, as the brother wishes to come right.

The third man had a traveling card in Jackson out of Vicksburg. That is, his trunk containing his card was in Jackson,

and was to be in Natchez in a few days, when he promised to deposit it in this local. His name is J. A. Boyd.

There has been an organizer here by the name of C. F. Wilson representing the A. F. of L. He had just left the town when I came in and a great many people regarded me as a man of the same stripe. He organized several unions here of different crafts and then absconded with their funds. He collected \$12.40 from our local here for a seal, books, per capita and sundries, and when they did not receive the goods they wrote the grand office and received a reply stating that it had never been received there. I took this matter up with Brother Sherman and the \$12.40 was refunded to them, as they sent that amount to the grand office after being duped.

Left Natchez for Jackson October 27. Here I found the local gone under. I skirmished the town and made arrangements for a meeting on November 3. The old charter could not be found, but the seal and books were still in possession of C. Marshall, the Financial Secretary.

Left Jackson for Natchez October 30 to see what success I had in the cases of J. M. Brown and Jack Boyd. I received no reply to a special delivery letter to Shreveport and decided to take the matter up with Texarkana. This was in the case of J. M. Brown. Jack Boyd had received his card and agreed to deposit it with the Natchez local on the following meeting night.

Left Natchez for Jackson November 3, where I had a meeting of former members and some new applicants. It was impossible for two of the old members to be at this meeting because of being out of town, so we decided to have another meeting the next week, when all could be present. In the meantime I instructed the secretary to write for a duplicate of the old charter if he could not find the original.

Two inside wiremen had gone on strike for more money without the least notice to their employer, after having been advanced 70c per day in less than a year. As the situation was such that no pressure could be brought to bear and the contractor in my opinion had a just cause for complaint, because the men brought their tools in one evening and told him they wanted

more money or they would not work, therefore I induced them to return to work.

On the following day I received a telegram from my wife asking me to come home, as she was very sick. I stopped off at Memphis and made arrangements with Dale Smith to finish what I had started in Jackson, providing my expense money came in time for me to send him there, if I was unable to go myself. My salary and expense money did not reach me until the 23rd day of November, therefore I decided to resign. Yours fraternally,

W. J. GILSDORF.

St. Louis, Mo., March 25, 1904.

Grand Secretary's Report for April.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
1	183 00				183 00
8	490 80	16 00			506 80
4	22 70		50		23 20
5			50		50
8			1 25		1 25
9	1 50	6 00		1 00	166 00
10	74 90		8 00		77 90
12	8 40	2 00			10 40
14	75 80	2 00	2 50		80 30
15	18 80	2 00	1 25		17 05
16	22 20	2 00	50		24 70
17	64 50	6 00	50		71 00
18	36 60	6 00			42 60
19	6 60				6 60
20			50		50
21	54 80	2 00	20		67 00
22	7 50				7 50
23	33 90	6 00			39 90
24	39 00	8 00			47 00
25	14 40	2 00			16 40
26	37 50	4 00	6 25		47 75
27	54 60	12 00			66 60
28	47 10	18 00	75	1 00	66 85
29	18 20	2 00			15 20
30			50		50
31	18 70				18 70
32	36 80	8 00			44 80
33	17 10	2 00	50		19 60
34	9 00				9 00
35	7 50				7 50
38	61 20	4 00			65 20
39	65 70	2 00	1 25		68 95
40	19 80	2 00	1 00		22 80
44	27 90	8 00			30 90
45	37 80		1 25		39 05
46	4 50		1 00		5 50
47	10 20	2 00		3 00	15 20
48	11 10	6 00	1 50		18 60
49	21 00				21 00
50	16 50				16 50
51	9 30			75	10 05
52	33 00				33 00
53	13 20	2 00			15 20
54	22 60	2 00			24 60
55	37 80	8 00	1 50		47 30
56	25 20	2 00			27 20
57	38 40	2 00			40 40
58	13 80				13 80
59	30 00	20 00			50 00
60	13 80	2 00		2 25	18 05
61	77 80	2 00			79 80
62	15 60	2 00			17 60
63	4 20		50	75	6 45
64	15 00	2 00			17 00
65	22 50	8 00	1 00		31 50
66	14 70		3 75		18 45
70	7 20				7 20
72	11 10	2 00			13 10
73	24 90	4 00	50		29 40
75	17 70				17 70
76	6 00				6 00

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.

55

O.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
77	89 80	2 00			41 30	202	1 80				1 80
78	8 10				8 10	203	9 60		50		10 10
79	24 80	12 00	5 00		43 80	204	12 00		1 00		13 00
80	18 90				18 90	205	15 30		50		15 80
81	26 20	6 00			32 20	206	14 10	2 00			16 10
83	12 60				12 60	208	7 20		95		8 15
84	18 20	9 00	3 75	1 50	32 45	209	15 30	4 00	25		19 55
87	17 30	2 00	3 00	75	23 05	210	20 40	2 00			22 40
88	11 20	6 00			17 20	211	5 70	2 00	50		8 20
89	2 10				2 10	212	23 40	8 00			31 40
91	8 40				8 40	213	14 00		1 80		15 80
92	4 10				4 10	214			25		25
93	2 70				2 70	215	4 20		2 00		6 20
94	15 00		50		15 50	216	7 10	10 00			17 10
95	9 60	4 00	1 00		14 60	217	30 30	6 00	1 00		37 80
96	16 60	2 00	3 50	6 00	28 00	218	9 30				9 30
97	6 30				6 30	220	15 70				15 70
99	8 90	4 00	2 25		15 15	221	9 00	2 00			11 00
00	23 40	6 00	2 25		31 65	222	26 00	2 00			28 00
01	3 00		25		3 25	223	8 40				8 40
02	14 70				14 70	225	17 90	2 00			19 90
05	19 80	14 00			33 80	226	2 40	2 00			4 40
06	13 50				13 50	227	57 90	2 00	2 50		62 40
07		2 00			2 00	228	4 80				4 80
09	8 40				8 40	229	4 80	2 00			6 80
14	8 40	2 00			10 40	230	12 40				12 40
15	4 20				4 20	231	7 50				7 50
16	14 40	2 00			16 40	233	6 90	2 00	50		9 40
18	19 80	2 00			21 80	235	19 20	4 00	1 80		25 00
21	35 60	2 00	2 00		39 60	236	5 70	2 00	50		8 20
22	7 40				7 40	238	9 60				9 60
23	10 20	8 00			18 20	240	24 40	8 00			32 40
25	17 40			2 00	19 40	241	3 00		85		3 85
32	25 00	2 00	3 00		30 00	248	9 00				9 00
33	26 40	4 00		3 00	33 40	244	10 50		3 00		13 50
34	159 30				159 30	245	80 00				80 00
35	8 30				8 30	246	10 20				10 20
37			2 50		2 50	247	47 50	2 00			49 50
38	11 70				11 70	248	10 50	4 00			14 50
39	20 70	4 00	1 50	3 00	26 20	250	12 60	2 00	2 50		17 10
40	17 40	2 00			19 40	251	1 80	1 00			2 80
41	9 90	6 00			15 90	252	41 10		1 00		42 10
42	13 80				13 80	253	7 20				7 20
43	12 00				12 00	254	69 18	4 00	8 00	1 00	81 10
44	33 30	6 00	3 50		42 80	256	11 80	12 00	1 25		25 55
46	14 20	2 00	1 00		17 20	257	3 00				3 00
47	16 10	2 00	1 50		19 60	258	11 50	2 00			13 50
48			25		19 25	259	9 00				9 00
50	11 40		25 00		11 65	260	6 00				6 00
51	135 90	24 00	17 25		177 15	261	8 30	4 00			12 30
52	6 00	2 00			8 00	262	10 00	2 00	2 00		14 00
53	9 70				9 70	264	9 40	16 00			25 40
54	8 10		1 60		9 70	266	7 80	6 00			13 80
55	17 30	2 00	1 00		20 30	268	8 80				8 80
56			1 00		1 00	269	7 80				7 80
57	5 40		75		6 15	270			2 00		2 00
58	4 60	2 00			6 60	271	3 30				3 30
60	17 70				17 70	274	6 30	2 00			8 30
61	16 20				16 20	275	12 60		2 00		14 60
62	7 50				7 50	276	10 80				10 80
63	27 70	16 00	1 00		44 70	277	3 40	2 00			5 40
65	8 90		3 50		7 40	278	4 50				4 50
66	13 40	8 00			21 40	280	9 30				9 30
67	6 90				6 90	282	39 20		1 25		40 45
69	23 70	16 00	6 75		46 45	283	63 50	19 00	7 50		90 00
71	16 50	4 00	30		20 80	284	18 00				18 00
72	15 20	10 00			25 20	286	8 70		1 00		4 70
73	6 30				6 30	288	4 80				4 80
74	14 80				14 80	289	6 00	5 00			11 00
75	7 50				7 50	290	11 10				11 10
76	18 30	2 00			20 30	291			1 50		1 50
77	7 10				7 10	292	17 10				17 10
79	6 30		1 00		7 30	293	6 30	6 00			12 30
81	5 70		1 25		6 95	296	9 30	6 00	50		15 80
82		3 00	12 59		15 59	298			5 50		5 50
83	9 00		85		9 85	299	16 80	6 00	1 00		23 80
84	4 80	2 00			6 80	300	19 50	4 00			24 50
85	7 80		3 00		10 88	301	8 70				8 70
86			1 00		1 00	302	8 70				8 70
87	10 50	4 00			14 50	304	15 20				15 20
89	9 60				9 60	305	3 60	4 00			7 60
90	10 20				10 20	307	9 30	2 00			11 30
92	13 80	8 00		1 00	22 80	308	3 60				3 60
93	11 40				11 40	309	11 70	4 00			15 70
96	22 60		25		22 85	310	8 60				8 60
97	6 60				6 60	313	23 40	6 00			29 40
98	26 10	2 00			28 10	314	3 00				3 00
99	18 60	10 00	1 50		30 10	315	11 90	2 00			13 90
201	9 90	8 00	75		18 65	316	18 20	2 00			20 20
						317	5 70	4 00	13 70		23 40

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals
818		12 00			12 00	445	18 30	4 00	1 00		23 30
820	8 00		1 00		9 00	447	6 00		4 50		10 50
822			50		50	448	5 70	16 00			21 70
823	8 70	2 00	75		11 45	451	6 50				6 50
824	5 10				5 10	453	8 90		75		4 65
825	21 10	4 00	50		25 60	454	7 50	2 00			9 50
826	42 00	4 00	50		46 50	455	5 10	6 00			11 10
827	5 70				5 70	456	6 00		25		6 25
830	4 20	1 00			5 20	458	8 30				8 30
831	10 50				10 50	460	4 50				4 50
832	11 50		60		12 10	461		33 00			33 00
834	21 60				21 60	462		15 00			15 00
835	6 30				6 30	463		7 00			7 00
836	10 20	4 00			14 20		\$5,772 95	\$328 00	\$245 20	\$53 25	\$6,899 40
837	75 00	26 00			101 00						
838	4 80				4 80						
839	3 90				3 90						
840	3 90	2 00			5 90						
841	4 20		1 25		5 45						
843	10 20				10 20						
844	4 50				4 50						
845	14 10		1 75		15 85						
847	6 00	2 00			8 00						
849	2 20				2 20						
852	9 90		50		10 40						
853	30 00	6 00			36 00						
854	10 90	2 00			12 90						
857	6 60				6 60						
858	8 40				8 40						
860	6 90	8 00	1 60		16 50						
863				1 50	1 50						
864	2 70				2 70						
866	14 10				14 10						
868	6 50	2 00			8 50						
869	4 20			1 00	5 20						
870	6 00				6 00						
873	4 60	2 00			6 60						
874	11 25				11 25						
875	4 50				4 50						
876	45 30				45 30						
877			2 65		2 65						
878	8 00				8 00						
879	12 30				12 30						
880	4 80				4 80						
881	21 60	2 00	50		24 10						
882	36 50		3 00		39 50						
885	21 50	6 00	50		28 00						
886	8 10		35		8 45						
887	6 00		1 00	1 00	8 00						
888	6 40				6 40						
890	8 10				8 10						
893	16 70				16 70						
894	6 60				6 60						
895	6 30				6 30						
896	9 60				9 60						
897	60				60						
898	10 50				10 50						
899	7 80				7 80						
401			1 00		1 00						
402	10 80				10 80						
403	6 60	2 00	20		8 80						
404	9 90				9 90						
405	7 80				7 80						
406	6 80				6 80						
408	5 70			75	7 05						
409	3 60			50	5 70						
410	10 60				10 60						
411	5 10		1 00		6 10						
412	4 50		25		4 75						
413	10 50	6 00			16 50						
414		20 00	12 75		32 75						
417	33 90	2 00			35 90						
418	3 90				3 90						
423	2 40		1 50		3 90						
424	25 70	9 00	1 50	10 50	46 70						
425	6 80				6 80						
426	4 50				4 50						
427	6 20		5 25		11 45						
429	4 20		75		4 95						
430	6 80				6 80						
431	3 60	2 00		1 00	6 60						
432	8 10				8 10						
433	3 00				3 00						
434	25 00		2 50	10 00	37 50						
436	2 70	2 00			4 70						
437	10 50	3 00	25		13 75						
439	4 20	2 00	1 00		7 20						
440	5 10				5 10						
441	1 80				1 80						
444	3 30	2 00			5 30						

Robinson's Key..... 4 00
Wiring Diagrams..... 4 50
Adv. E. W..... 66 03
Initiations and Dues to G. O..... 15 85
Supplies not sold through local unions.. 15
Buttons not sold through local unions.. 14 00
Watch Charms..... 5 00

Total..... \$7,008 93

Fraternally submitted,

H. W. SHERMAN,
Grand Secretary.

Grand Treasurer's Report for April.

EXPENSES.

F. J. McNulty, expenses for March.....	\$34 05
J. P. Connor, expenses for March.....	75 00
Dale Smith, expenses for March.....	93 85
F. L. Witters, expenses for March.....	93 05
E. P. Allman, expenses for March.....	92 53
F. J. Sweek, expenses for March.....	57 59
E. T. Mallory, expenses for March.....	91 96
F. J. Shreehan, postage.....	1 90
Death claim, No. 383, R. Robertson, Local Union 65.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 384, T. R. Davis, Lo- cal Union 38.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 385, M. V. Saunders, Local Union 242.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 386, Daniel Willis, Lo- cal Union 220.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 387, R. A. Young, Local Union 239.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 388, T. Aspinwall, Local Union 4.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 389, John Carlson, Local Union 376.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 390, A. F. Shank, Local Union 379.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 391, O. McCaffery, Lo- cal Union 64.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 392, J. E. Donlosey, Lo- cal Union 234.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 393, Jas. Grover, Local Union 244.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 394, V. A. Jameson, Local Union 192.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 395, W. C. Alger, Local Union 79.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 396, G. G. Hovey, Local Union 3.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 397, W. J. Whalen, Lo- cal Union 3.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 398, W. Stanton, Lo- cal 3.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 399, H. C. Green, Local Union 134.....	100 00
Death claim, No. 400, H. C. Smith, Lo- cal Union 39.....	100 00
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing L. U. supplies.....	191 10
Sudwarth Printing Co., printing G. O. supplies.....	59 20
E. Morrison, office supplies.....	4 90
Yawman & Erbs, letter file.....	14 50
H. E. Wilkens Printing Company, print- ing Electrical Worker and cuts.....	1,073 35
J. S. Swormstedt, bond for G. T.....	62 50
Mailing Worker.....	62 21
J. J. Manson, org., 462, St. Louis, Mo....	15 00
Rent.....	30 00

Janitor	8 00
F. F. McNulty, expenses to Denver	100 00
E. N. Nockels, expenses to Denver	112 50
H. W. Sherman, expenses to Baltimore	2 00
H. W. Sherman, expenses to Newark, N. J.	13 25
J. P. Connor, April expenses	60 65
M. J. Sullivan, April expense	39 90
D. Smith, April expenses	125 20
F. J. Sweek, April expenses	70 71
E. P. Allman, April expenses	96 99
E. T. Mallory, April expenses	47 04
F. L. Witters, April expenses	89 20
F. J. McNulty, salary, April	166 00
H. W. Sherman, salary, April	166 00
F. J. Sweek, salary, April	125 00
E. T. Mallory, salary, April	125 00
E. P. Allman, salary, April	125 00
D. Smith, salary, April	125 00
F. L. Witters, salary April	125 00
J. P. Connor, salary, April	125 00
M. J. Sullivan, salary, April	125 00
M. K. Clinton, salary, 5 weeks	90 60
F. F. Brown, salary, 5 weeks	65 00
B. C. Goebel, salary, 5 weeks	55 00
B. H. Goldsmith, salary, 5 weeks	55 00
A. E. Malone, salary, 5 weeks	50 00
Postage	76 32
Office supplies	2 35
Telephone	4 50
Express	14 93
Telegrams	10 27

6,293 45

RECAPITULATION.

Amount on hand April 1, 1904	22,482 95
Receipts for April	7,008 98

29,491 88

Expenses for April	6,298 45
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Amount on hand May 1, 1904	\$23,148 43
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Fraternally submitted,

F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

JACKSONVILLE JOTTINGS.

We have had a long winter, but have managed to make both ends meet. It would be better if we would only stop and consider each other's interests. It takes more than a paid up card to make a true union man. We should not consider our own selfish ends, nor should there be any cliques. Stop and consider! Remember your own obligation; go over it in your own mind; ask yourselves are you living up to it as near as you honestly can, or just as far as you want to. Don't lead a brother into a trap and then desert him, and by your desertion further your own selfish ends. A deceitful friend is harder to fight than a dozen openly avowed enemies. We have also a Parry-site attached to our local, and it matters not what transpires in our midst, the outside world is made fully aware of it.

Boys, this is one of the most contemptible acts that anybody can be guilty of. The one who is guilty will yet be found out. Let us get together. Remember your obligations; work for the common good of all;

try and assist each other; don't knock; some day your hammer will be broken. Would like to call the attention of several of our nearby financial secretaries to the law relative to traveling cards. You do the brothers a great injustice when you fail to comply with the law, as your failure cuts them out of benefits. It's a case of penny wise and pound foolish. Again, when you notify us by telegraph of trouble, follow it up by letter, giving us details. We might be able to assist you. We have had brothers from all over the country and have tried to treat them right with the green in sight. The latch string of No. 100 is always on the outside.

Tampa won her eight-hour fight in a walk. Would advise all men to keep away from here, as things are very dull.

McD.

HARTFORD HAPPENINGS.

I was surprised to see so small a vote on the referendum. Is there no way that we can get at least one-half the brothers at our meetings, when there is anything of so much interest to be voted on? We are thinking of having two meetings a month for the summer. The work around here is fairly good. I would not advise any of the brothers to come here; but if you are passing you might drop off and see us, and we will use you right. I heard the A. T. & T. Co. are going to build a new line from West Hartford to Boston. No. 186 is still on the war path and are going to win out; but I think some of our sister locals are very slow in their duty to them. As our election of officers will be coming off in a few weeks, take a little interest in it, and take your turn and relieve some of the old stand-bys that have been in for years.

D. M. MURPHY,

Local No. 37, Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS AT SAN JOSE.

The Interurban has about finished up and but few of the boys retained. Times were lively while it was in the course of construction and we hope that they will soon build another. Brothers Graham, Kitchen, Moore and Morrison were sent south by the Sunset to rebuild Santa Barbara. Since the U. G. & E. sold out

several weeks ago a number of the boys were discharged. It is thought, however, that they will soon be reinstated. Work here is slack at present, but we hope it will pick up shortly. All of the inside men are working but there is no telling how long this will last.

CHARLES H. HARRISON.

FROM OLD CRIP.

I am glad to report that work is fairly good in Northern Texas, especially line work. Texas locals are working hard to build up. Let us hope for a good growth this year. The Electrical Workers' District Council met in Dallas the 17th, and reports say that much good was accomplished. I am trying to organize the blacksmiths, laundry workers, and barbers here. If any brother comes this way I have a standing

invitation for him to come and make his headquarters with me and family. I am helpless, but ready to do my part. Success to the I. B. E. W.

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Denton, Texas, April 28, 1904.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED



One in each town to ride and exhibit a sample Bicycle. Write for special offer. Highest Grade **\$8.75 to \$17** 1904 Models Coaster Brakes, Hedgethorn Puncture Proof Tires and best equipment. 1902 & '03 Models **\$7 to \$12** Best Makes **500 Second-Hand Wheels** All makes and Models **\$3 to \$8** good as new Great factory clearing sale at half factory cost. We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL on every bicycle. Any wheel not satisfactory returned at our expense. **EARN A BICYCLE** taking orders from a sample wheel furnished by us. Our agents make large profits. Write at once for catalogues and our special offer. **AUTOMOBILES, sewing machines, tires, sundries, etc., half usual prices.** **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 1240 Chicago**

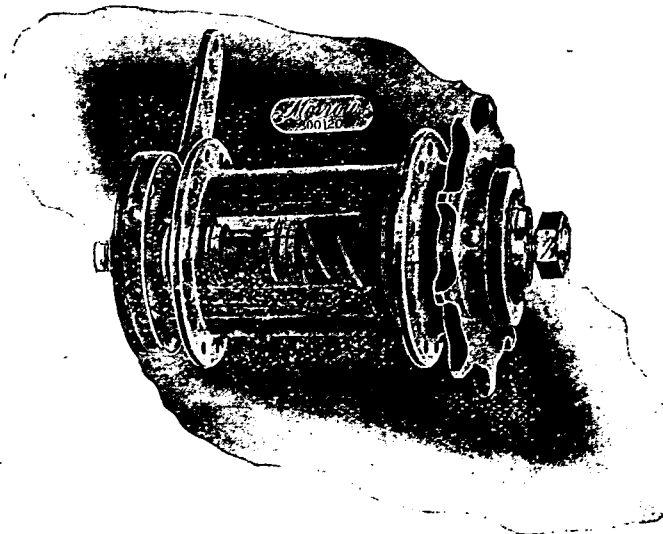
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AND INTERIOR USE.

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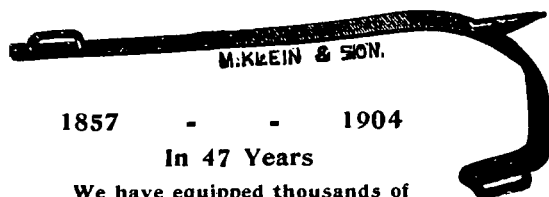


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E. P. EBBERTS, Sec'y and Treas.

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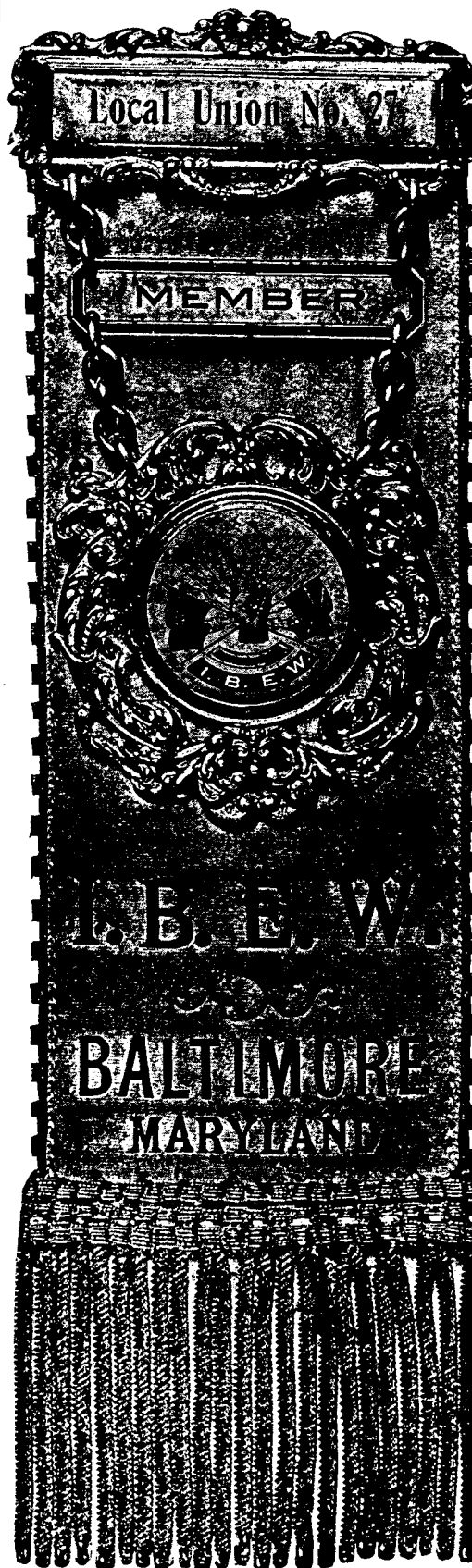
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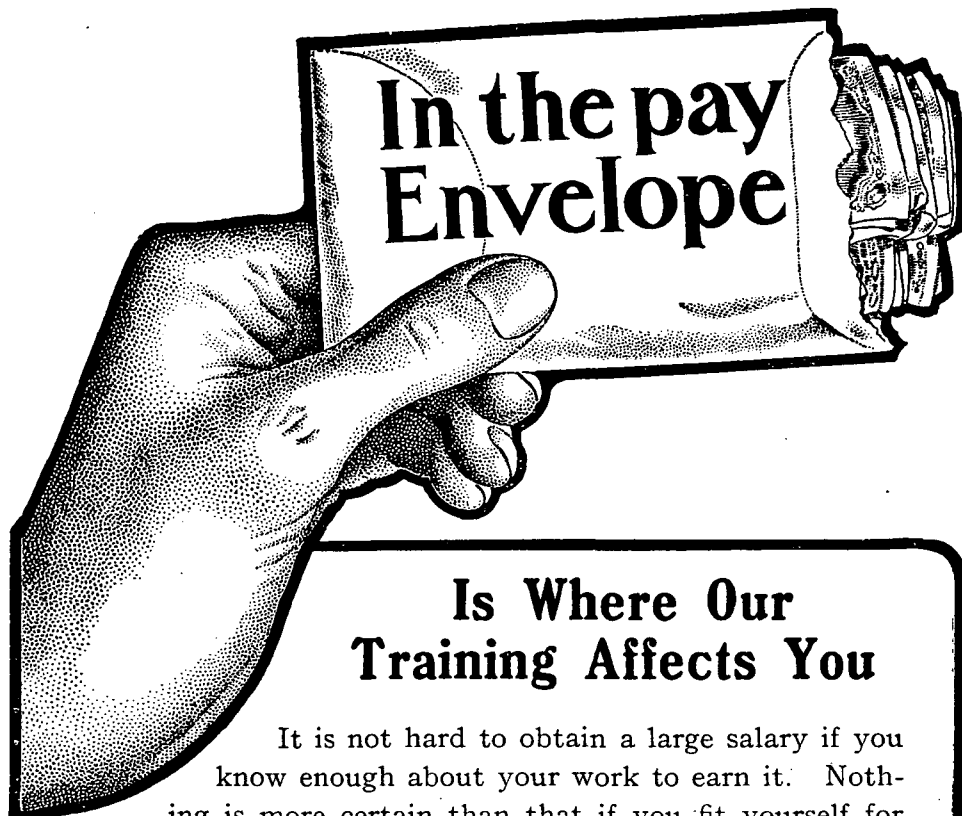
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This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

*Mixed. †Linemen. ‡Inside Men.
§Trimmers. ¶Cranemen. ¶Cable Splicers.
°Switch-board Men. †Shopmen.

†No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, William Gilsdorf, 3921 West Twentieth street; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5944 Theodosia avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 3119 Franklin avenue.

†No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at S. E. Cor. 17th and Wash. Sts. President, M. L. Nichols, 4039 W. Bell st.; recording secretary, J. A. Horton, 1549 Papin St.; financial secretary, J. Kline, S. E. cor. 17th and Wash. sts.

†No. 3, New York.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2178 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 504 East Fifty-fifth street, New York City.

†No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets first and third Wednesday evenings at Room No. 2 Odd Fellows Hall, Camp street, between La Fayette and Poydras. President, John H. McLin, 2323 First street; recording secretary, J. Criss, 2528 Melpomene street; financial secretary, Robert L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street.

†No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, James E. Bown, 392 Coltart square; recording secretary, S. R. Scheirer, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, J. W. Considine, 302 Grant st.

†No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Wednesday night in Myrtle Hall, Alcazar building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, Geo. F. Keetley, 313 Eddy street; recording secretary, W. H. McConnell, 27 6th st.; financial secretary, A. M. Shuhman, 821 York street.

*No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Room 219, Court Square Theater building. President, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Sumner street; recording secretary, George D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street; financial secretary, J. J. Collins, 110 Congress street.

†No. 8, Toledo, Ohio.—Meets Monday of each week at Friendship Hall, cor. Jefferson and Summit. President, J. W. Strub, 1220 Baker street; recording secretary, S. S. Hepburn, 3139 Summit avenue; financial secretary, M. C. Luttenberger, 423 Floyd avenue.

†No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday night 8 p. m., at Sam Jack's Hall, No. 7, 83 East Madison street. President, H. Cullen, 80 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, J. L. Collins, 5907 La Salle street; financial secretary, C. M. Paulson, 390 Park avenue.

*No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Morrison's Hall, Circle street. President, M. K. Foxworthy, 820 Jefferson ave.; recording secretary, J. C. Davis, 433 N. Capitol avenue; financial secretary, S. B. French, 136 W. New York street, room 1.

*No. 11, Waterbury, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Carpenters' Hall, Schlitz bldg., Main street. President, P. J. Horgan, New street; recording secretary, M. J. Quinlan, 81 Welton street; financial secretary, C. H. Little, 347 West Main street.

*No. 12, Pueblo, Colo.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, Taylor Chun, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, A. E. Hoess, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Joseph E. Marrinan, P. O. Box 57.

*No. 13, El Paso, Tex.—Meets first four Mondays of each month at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, C. A. Gilbert, Box 620; recording secretary, S. A. Milliron, Box 620; financial secretary, J. Blake, Box 620.

†No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers Hall, 302 Grant street. President, J. V. Ferry, Crafton, Pa., P. O. Box 337; recording secretary, C. O. Skinner, 302 Grant st.; financial secretary, George Schmatzinetz, 302 Grant street.

*No. 15, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Filer's Hall, Palisade avenue, near Elevated R. R. President, H. S. Farrell, 109 Fourteenth street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, J. J. Byrne, 1218 Park ave., care Wilson; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

*No. 16, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Private Hall or rooms, 313½ Upper Third street. President, E. E. Hoskinson, 925 East Indiana street; recording secretary, S. H. Lockett, 218 Upper Second street; financial secretary, R. W. Dyer, 125 Upper Seventh street.

†No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 84 Monroe avenue. President, George Burns, 439 Magnolia street; recording secretary, Edw. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street; financial secretary F. W. Stubenvolle, 785 6th street.

†No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday evening, at 1333 Grand avenue. President, E. A. Newell, 410 E. 10th street; recording secretary, Claude Seaman, 2201 Park avenue; financial secretary, Neil Callahan, 1818 Forrest avenue.

*No. 19, Atchison, Kans.—Meets second and forth Fridays, Labor Union Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, E. Emory, Mo. and Kans. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, O. B. Gilmore, 614 N. Sixth street; financial secretary, R. M. Dougherty, 501 Commercial street.

†No. 20, New York City.—Meets every Tuesday night at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, T. J. Convery, 193 Bowery; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 193 Bowery; financial secretary, P. McLaughlin, 149 N. Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

†No. 21, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, E. E. Collier, Electrical Workers Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets; recording secretary, H. C. McClannahan, 509 Race street; financial secretary, T. Wotocheck, 192 W. Norris street.

†No. 22, Omaha, Nebr.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, Chas. Granden, 1502 N. Nineteenth street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. Nineteenth street; financial secretary, J. Corr, 4123 No. Twenty-fourth street.

*No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. E. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

†No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26 So. Washington avenue. President, A. H. Sellars, 127 E. 25th street; recording secretary, Frank Flanagan, 311 Fifth street, south; financial secretary, John J. Reynolds, 2316 Fourth ave., south.

*No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at C. L. U. Hall, 626½ Wabash ave. President, A. R. Markie, 1027 Seventh avenue; recording secretary, C. Shoaf, Citizens Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Lee Dickerson, 509 S. Thirteenth street.

†No. 26, Washington, D.C.—Meets every Thursday, corner Sixth and G streets, N.W. President, C. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. E.; recording secretary, E. A. Nelson, Jr., 1323 F street, N. E.; financial secretary, A. Longpre, 1332 Eighth street.

†No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday evening at Border State Bank building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, A. Rutledge, 716 St. German street recording secre-

tary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. Connelly, 1728 N. Bond street.

†No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades' Union Hall, 343 No. Calvert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, P. R. Bruce, 1026 No. Stricker street; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

*No. 29, Trenton, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Ribson building, corner S. Broad and W. Front streets. President, Chas. Gordon, 32 Chapel street; recording secretary, Wm. M. J. Wood 60 W. End ave.; financial secretary, J. M. Clery, 111 Roebling avenue.

†No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1813 Vine street. President, Virgil Burbridge, 1787 Denham street; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

*No. 31, Duluth, Minn.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursday of each month, in Axa Building, 221 West Superior street. President, E. J. Damerse, Duluth, Minn.; recording secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 8th ave. west; financial secretary, W. L. Otis, 114 South 15th ave. east.

*No. 32, Lima, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Donze Hall, 219½ South Main street. President, Harry Davidson, 821 McPherson avenue; recording secretary, Charles L. Stout, 854 E. North street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 727 Holly street.

*No. 33, New Castle, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at G. A. R. Hall, corner of East and Washington streets, third floor. President, S. A. Wilkinson, Crawford ave.; recording secretary, F. D. Kingsley, 68 Pearson street; financial secretary, F. L. Truby, rear 124 Neshannock ave.

†No. 34, Peoria, Ill.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pettitt's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, Geo. M. Akers, 1803 Lincoln avenue; recording secretary, F. W. Mattlin, Kelley's Hotel, 110 Adams street; financial secretary, E. Peek, Peoria Heights.

*No. 35, Massillon, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades' and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymonds Block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

†No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets Friday night at 1019 J street. President, W. H. Eastman; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2580 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1129 Twentieth street.

†No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Friday at Union Hall, 285 Asylum street. President, William Delain, 98 Trumbull street; recording secretary, John P. Bartlett, 51 Adelaide street; financial secretary, Maurice Collins, 82 Ailyn street.

†No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Tuesday at Foresters' Hall, 223 Champlain street. President, S. W. Bell, 1207 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 958 Logan avenue; financial secretary, W. C. Harrington, 166 McHenry street.

*No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 893 Ontario street. President, F. Hall, 88 Elton street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

*No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets Wednesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 8th and Locust streets. President, Charles A. Waller, City Plant, Fifth and Olive streets; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Chas. B. Ellis, 1202 North Third street.

†No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, L. W. Mills, 564 W. Utica street; recording secretary, E. W. Brown, 800 Vermont street; financial secretary, George Walker, 115 West avenue.

†No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays, at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, A. Durr, 8 Louise street; recording secretary, C. R. Stringer, 22 Cornelia street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymore avenue.

†No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets Fridays (every Friday in the month) at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Building, West Genesee street. President,

Charles Brand; recording secretary, James Andrews, 518 N. Salina street; financial secretary, John Kerwin, 106 Belmont street.

*No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, J. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, L. H. Kelly, 33 Lyndhurst street.

†No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Schwartz' Labor Hall, Washington and Gardell streets. President, John J. McGee, 89 Lake View avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond Place; financial secretary, J. E. McCadden, 255 Seventh street.

†No. 46, Baltimore Md.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8:30 at 410 E. Fayette street. President, W. W. Moat, 941 W. Lexington street; recording secretary, R. J. Stewart, 768 W. Fayette street; financial secretary, C. V. Bahmer, 205 N. Fremont street.

*No. 47, Sioux City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at B. T. C. Hall, over 412 and 414 Douglas street. President, Arthur G. Garton, Vendome Hotel; recording secretary, N. J. Nelson, 1128 West Third street; financial secretary, Bert J. Boucher, Vendome Hotel.

*No. 48, Richmond, Va.—Meets every Tuesday night at McDonough's Hall, 700 W. Broad street. President, L. J. Johnson, 6 Seventh street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hamilton, 812 Brooks avenue.

†No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at Sam T. Jacks' Hall, 88 E. Madison street. President, Joseph Hodges, 6316 Jackson Park ave.; recording secretary, Conrad Cornell, 382 West Erie street; financial secretary, J. C. Jansen, 5841 Shields avenue.

*No. 50, Belleville, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Antlers' Hall, A and Spring streets. President, Henry Christian, 108 East Main street; recording secretary, James Workman, 117 South Church street; financial secretary, F. W. Stark, 519 East C street.

†No. 51, Monclova, Coahuila Mex.—Meets fourth Sunday at Trades Assembly, Estacion Monclova, Mex. President, F. B. Wallace, Monclova, Coahuila; recording secretary, W. B. Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, J. T. Morrissey, Estacion, Monclova, Coah., Mex.

†No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, C. P. Taylor; recording secretary, F. Rosseter, 187 Sherman avenue; financial secretary, Edmund L. Beatty, 304 S. Ninth street.

*No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at Holtsman's Cigar Store, 315 South Market street. President, Andrew C. Shaeffer, 223 Locust street, Steelton Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. S. Ebersole, 183 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, Carl A. E. Andersen, 46 Summit street.

*No. 54, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Winter's Hall, 141½ E. Main street. President, Ed. Day, Citizens' Telephone Co.; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, J. A. Pilger, 2498 Medary avenue.

*No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday at Trades' Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, C. J. Keller, 722 Eighth street; recording secretary, H. Frazey, 950 Fifth street; financial secretary, Charles LaFin, Thirty-eighth and Woodland avenue.

*No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, J. P. Hanlon, 201 W. Fourth street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 W. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. J. Reid, 1809 Sassafras street.

†No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday evening at Electrical Workers' Hall, 11 West First street, South. President, Robert Shipman, Box 402; recording secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402; financial secretary, J. R. Currie, Box 402.

*No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President, William watts, 1629 Whirlpool street; recording secre-

tary, H. W. Davis, 2202 Main street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 1202 Center avenue.

†No. 59, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets Mondays at 8 p. m. at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Henry Kunderb, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, W. D. McSorley, 1446 North Twenty-First street; financial secretary, E. N. Hardy, 2813A Locust street.

*No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, Alamo street. President, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Prince st.; recording secretary, W. B. Freeman, 308 Maverick street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubbock street.

†No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall, 488 South Spring street. President, J. S. Marsh, 810 North Soto street; recording secretary, Gus Wardman, 124 East Third street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.

*No. 62, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 618 Covington street; recording secretary, M. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, Bert Beaver, 212 Belmont avenue.

*No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at K. of H. Hall, Second streets. President, C. W. Simpson, Warren, Pa.; recording secretary, Otto Bartsels, East Water street; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

†No. 64, Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday night at Finn Hall, Public square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant street; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 786 Crossman avenue.

*No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at I. O. G. T. Hall, West Broadway. President, L. E. Woodworth, P. O. Box 846; recording and financial secretary, F. W. Cochrane, P. O. Box 846.

*No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, J. B. Shipp, 1807 Congress avenue; recording secretary, A. A. Taylor, 1917 Milam st.; financial secretary, T. M. Flavin, 2601 Runnells avenue.

*No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1815 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, J. W. Redmond, 648 South Fourth street.

†No. 68, Denver, Colo.—Meets every Monday at 218 Charles Building. President, L. E. Norquist, Box 614; recording secretary, G. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

†No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 401 Main street. President, L. D. Short, 224 Columbia avenue; recording secretary, R. P. Richards, 555 Elm street; financial secretary, O. C. Blanton, 232 Ross ave.

*No. 70, Cripple Creek, Colo.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fairley & Lampman block. President, T. N. Jones, Box 684; recording secretary, Chas. Sallstrom, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

†No. 71, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets second and last Sunday morning at 9:30 in Central Labor Union Hall, S. Queen and Mifflin streets. President, James W. Brann, 315 W. James street; recording secretary, Wm. R. Blair, 341 East Walnut street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connors, 446 South Christian street.

*No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. P. Blystone, 518 Novcity street; recording secretary, F. B. Workmack, 805 Franklin street; financial secretary, J. E. Caple, 411 Washington street.

*No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets every Monday evening at Central Labor Hall, Post street and First avenue. President, Ed Thomas, 909 Bishop court; recording secretary, G. P. Halford, P. O. Box 695; financial secretary, D. W. Eberlin, 2514 E. Sixth avenue.

*No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P.

Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

†No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets Second and fourth Thursdays at Lockerby Hall, No. 8, Fountain street. President, C. Lawrence; recording secretary, F. J. Dickerson, 20 Turner street; financial secretary, J. Maskel, 93 James street.

*No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Meets first and third Saturdays in Union Hall, 721 Commerce streets. President, A. M. Craig, South Fifty-eighth and O streets; recording secretary, J. E. Wills, 4121 Thomson avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 Yakima avenue.

†No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Meets every Thursday at Musicians' Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, John S. Wilson, 1818 Ninth avenue; recording secretary, C. J. Knago, 116 Tenth avenue, north; financial secretary, Geo. W. Walters, 222 Sixth avenue, north.

†No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at 155 East Randolph street. President, E. J. Cassin, 1091 South St. Louis avenue; recording secretary, Fred Cohrs, 5625 Dearbon street; financial secretary, G. H. Foltz, 975 Clifton Park avenue.

†No. 79, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, Edward Gyatt, 115 Burnet avenue; recording secretary, Cornelius O'Connor, 603 Hawley avenue; financial secretary, Edward Greene, 132 Mary Alley.

*No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, P. O. Box 232; recording secretary, J. H. T. Smith, P. O. Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, P. O. Box 232.

*No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Meets first and third Monday at Street Car Men's Hall, 22 Lackawana avenue. President, T. B. Sturdevant, 905 Cedar avenue; recording secretary, Harry E. Finno, 831 Franklin avenue; financial secretary, D. Lavery, 338 Franklin avenue.

*No. 82, Henderson, Ky.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; recording secretary, H. B. Jones 219 Green street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 N. Elm street.

*No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at Lipp's Hall, corner Third and Prairie streets. President, J. R. Barry, 1326 Fon Du Lac avenue; recording secretary, O. A. Blackwood, 829 Franklin street; financial secretary, Nick Daleiden, 346 Thirty-third street.

*No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, George W. Olwell, 222 East Fair street; recording secretary, Jack Abbott, 101 Capitol avenue; financial secretary, Arthur R. Rogers, 421 Central avenue.

*No. 85, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Can.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday at Turner Block, Queen and Brock streets, Northwest. President, R. C. Duffin, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; recording secretary, H. Lamberton, Sault Ste. Marie, West P. O.; financial secretary, R. B. Johnston, P. O. Box 470, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

†No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers Hall, 88 State street. President, W. W. Johnson, 49 Hudson street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, A. C. Beggy, Centennial building.

†No. 87, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 286 Washington street. President, W. McDonald, 332 Bank street; recording secretary, J. Leger, 150 First street; financial secretary, F. R. Greenwood, 50 Clinton street.

*No. 88, Savannah, Ga.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall, corner President and Whitaker streets. President, J. R. Dargon, Box 316; recording secretary, J. Farbsstein, Box 316; financial secretary, A. C. Bruecmann, Box 316.

*No. 89, Akron, Ohio.—Meets every other Friday at 89 Viaduct. President, G. M. Swartz; recording secretary, F. K. Loomis; 111 Viaduct.

†No. 90, New Haven, Conn.—Meets every Saturday evening at Forester's Hall, 781 Chapel street. President, Frank Horan, 57 Washington avenue;

recording secretary, J. J. Wheeler, 156 Congress avenue, financial secretary, Frank Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

*No. 91, Easton, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Easton Journal Building, Church street between Sitgreaves and North Third streets. President, George Strouse, Summit avenue, Phillipsburg N. J.; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 308 Wilkesbarre street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

*No. 92, Hornellsville, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade Building. President, C. M. Kelly, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Harry S. Brown, Hornellsville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Cherry, Hornellsville Tel. Co.

*No. 93, East Liverpool, O.—Meets every Wednesday night, in Smith-Fowler Building, on Diamond. President, H. Hetzel, corner Robinson and Walnut streets; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, P. O. Box 382; financial secretary, R. C. Baxter, 178 Monroe streets.

*No. 94, Newance, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights each month at Federation Hall, 218 N. Tremont st. President, E. R. Hashinger, 307 W. Division st.; recording secretary, Wm. H. Finley, 404 Rice street; financial secretary, Wm. Finley.

*No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Sixth and Wall streets. President, L. L. Haggard, 508 Amanda avenue; financial secretary, Chas. Nelson, Box 461.

*No. 96, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, L. D. Bull, 422 Park avenue; recording secretary, S. B. Wilker, 19 Shafner street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

*No. 97, Mt. Vernon, O.—Meets every first and third Saturday night, at Quindaro, I. O. O. F., Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. Jacobs, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; financial secretary, O. D. Layman, Ridgewood avenue.

†No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Tuesday night at Elks' Hall, 232 N. Ninth street. President, G. Coleman; recording secretary, F. Peterson; financial secretary, Jas. S. Meade, 1821 Arch street.

†No. 99, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Monday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, A. W. Seavey, No. 1 Falcon street; recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, J. Herbert Bailey, 33 Douglass street.

No. 100, Jacksonville, Fla.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, G. B. Lampkin, General Delivery; recording secretary, I. E. Salehwell, 740 W. Monroe street; E. J. McDonnell, 702 W. Adams street.

†No. 101, Middletown, N. Y.—Meets second and third Thursdays, in Times building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central Building, North street; recording secretary, J. V. Callaghan, 37 Beattie, avenue; financial sec- C. J. Cunningham, 6 Knapp avenue.

†No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, Frank H. Hopper, 50 Haledon avenue; recording secretary, N. Merrick, 74 Bloomfield avenue; financial secretary, R. Clark, 37 Benson street.

†No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at Dexter Hall, 937 Washington street. President, L. W. E. Kimball, 5 Medland street, Dorchester, Mass.; recording secretary, Fred. J. Beardon, 48 Mystic street, Charlestown, Mass.; financial secretary, John W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea, Mass.

†No. 104, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Michael Birmingham, 37 Brackett street, Brighton, Mass.; recording secretary, John A. McInnis, 23 Oak Grove Terrace, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Leod MacLeod, 107 Main street, Winchester, Mass.

*No. 105, Hamilton, Ont.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, East. President, Chas. H. Fry, 114 N. Ferguson avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Wm. Smith, cor. Barton and Sherman Ave. F. S., Frank J. Grace, 26 Barton st., E.

*No. 106, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner Block, Room 9, second floor. President, W. J. Bell, Hotel Ellicott; recording secretary, George H. Leburg, 802 East Second street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Torrey, 44 Park street, Jamestown, N. Y.

*No. 107, Pittsburg, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday at Schleiferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Thomas Frew, 603 E. Seventh street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin; general delivery; financial secretary, Paul Mattingly, care Home Telephone Co.

*No. 108, Tampa, Fla.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Union Hall, Franklin and Fortune streets. President, Jas. A. Arnold, 108 Cass street; recording secretary, James T. Mazon, Florida avenue and Scott street; financial secretary, John F. Vaughan, W. Twelfth ave.

†No. 109, Des Moines, Iowa.—Meets every Thursday night at Danish Brotherhood hall, 607-609 W. Fourth streets. President, Clifton Perry, 523 Brady street; recording secretary, Joseph Lundsey, 403 1/2 West Second street; financial secretary, Jas. Dallner, 202 East Fifth street.

*No. 110, Sandusky, Ohio.—Meets first and third Friday nights at Fusch's Hall, corner of Monroe and Fulton streets. President, C. McNeal, Jefferson street; recording secretary, Wm. Windisch, 506 Pearl street; financial secretary, Chas. Littleton, 321 Scott street.

*No. 111, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken between Queen and Merchant streets. President, Carl M. Taylor, Box 661; recording secretary, John Trueman, Hawaiian Electric Co.; financial secretary, A. R. G. McCormick, 1124 Adams Lane.

*No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, Neal Cooperider, 2718 W. Madison st. recording secretary, H. W. Rowlett, R. F. D. 2; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

†No. 113, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Friday, 122 Cucharras street. President, Jas. English, 5 E. Moreno street; recording secretary, Wm. Waldron, 122 E. Cucharras street; financial secretary, H. T. Paschal, P. O. box 1057.

†No. 114, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple Building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, W. J. Middleton, F. Shaftsbury avenue; recording secretary, W. 18 Partello, 24 Louisa street; financial secretary, G. C. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

*No. 115, Austin, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, over 1000 Cong. avenue. President, Geo. R. Felter, 110 W. avenue; recording secretary, E. D. Bralley, 509 Long ave.; financial secretary, B. B. Beard, 907 E. Third street.

†No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Brents Hall, 544 1/2 South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 1848 S. Grand ave.

*No. 117, Elgin, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursday, at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, I. C. Burney, 316 North Crystal street; recording secretary, T. H. Bryson, 226 Wellington avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Soper, 719 Highland avenue.

*No. 118, Dayton, O.—Meets Tuesday each week at Deister Post, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Lohnes, 112 Leonard street; recording secretary, E. W. Wvson, 917 N. Main street; financial secretary, W. C. Carney, 1513 W. 2nd street.

†No. 119, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Financial secretary, A. E. Funnell, 21 Shepherd avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*No. 120, London, Ont.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshall, 599 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Follev, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, box 385.

†No. 121, Denver, Col.—Meets every Wednesday at Charles Bldg., room 202, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, E. A. Reser, 2410 Stout street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1218 W. Fourteenth street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 S. Emerson street.

*No. 122, Great Falls, Mont.—Meets Monday at Phelps' Building, corner Third street and Central avenue. President, F. D. Warde, Box 385; record-

MAY 1904

ing secretary, A. N. Thomas, Box 385; financial secretary, E. W. Frost, Box 385.

*No. 123, Wilmington, N. C.—Meets every Thursday over First National Bank. President, James Sutton, care C. R. L. & P. Co.; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, care So. Bell Tel. and Tel. Co.

*No. 124, Galveston, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks' and Walters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, Jos. Cohen, 18 Post Office street; recording secretary, Ed. F. Parks, Atlanta Hotel; financial secretary, John A. Rotter, 38th street between M and M½.

*No. 125, Portland, Ore.—Meets every Wednesday at Painters' Hall, No. 234½ Morrison street. President, Wm. Morris, 68 Seventh street; recording secretary, C. F. Canfield, 76 W Park street; financial secretary, Willis A. Rowe, 349 Couch street.

*No. 126, Little Rock, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday, at Labor Temple, Second and Main streets. President, Al. W. Kingsowiny, 1222 Main street; recording secretary, W. H. Halliburton, Jr., 1419 Park avenue; financial secretary, E. T. Reynolds, 1423 Battery street.

†No. 127, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at Zippernick Hall, No. 10 Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, No. 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Gulon Place.

*No. 128, Alton, Ill.—Meets every first and third Friday at Squire Nathan's Law office, Second and Market streets. President, Curtis Hayes, 1240 Narrow street, recording secretary, Cy. Perkins, 618 State street; financial secretary, H. Paul Jewett, Third and Market streets.

*No. 129, Nashville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

†No. 130, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Thursday at 7 p. m., at Carpenter's Hall, St. Charles street near Paydrass. President, W. F. Ragan, 2210 Beenvill street; recording secretary, W. M. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, H. W. Thomas, 5238 Constance street.

†No. 131, Traverse City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in month in Montague Hall, 127 E. Front street. President, A. Tolhurst, 323 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, L. V. Beattie, 1011 E. Front street; financial secretary, Frank Alvord, 314 S. Division street.

†No. 132, South Bend, Ind.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Geo. N. Bams, 386 N. Main street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. J. Shoemaker, P. O. Box 303.

†No. 133, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday night at Johnston's Hall, 34 Munroe avenue. President, F. W. Raymond, 550 Baker street; recording secretary, Stanley C. Wilson, 122 W. Milwaukee avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 274 Porter street.

†No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Thursday night at 186 East Washington street. President, Chas. L. White, 934 Monticello avenue; recording secretary, George O. Johnson, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, J. B. Wilson, 186 Washington street.

*No. 135, La Crosse, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Friday of each month at Bartles Hall, Jay street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. President, B. A. Emerton, 333 North Ninth street; recording secretary, C. A. Dittman, 315 N. Tenth street; financial secretary, J. L. Christie, 614 S. Fifth street.

*No. 136, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets first and third Fridays at Labor Temple, Twenty-first street. President, F. C. Powell, 3615 avenue C; recording secretary, R. S. Hoke, 322 53rd street, Woodlawn, Ala.; financial secretary, F. S. Williams, 600 John street.

†No. 137, Albany, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of month at Hudson avenue and Broadway. President, Benj. B. Smith, 270 Washington ave.; recording secretary, Jas. H. Crook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, G. D. Marmom, 238 N. Pearl street.

*No. 138, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at K. of L. Hall, Court street. President, P. B. Merz, 511 Holman street; recording secretary, E. J. Fisher, 127 E. Washington street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 N. Barr street.

*No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Federation of Labor Hall, 332 Carroll street. President, Benj. R. Phillips, 813 E. Second street; recording secretary, John Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

*No. 140, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenter's Hall, State street near Bridge. President, John H. Reed, 439 S. Center street; recording secretary, W. E. Crosby, 17-19 S. Center street; financial secretary, J. J. Dowling, corner Clinton ave. and Northern Boulevard, Albany, N. Y.

†No. 141, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody Building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, Eugene Hagen, 804 Market street; recording secretary, Ross Miller, 71 Sixteenth street; financial secretary, Earle C. Bell, 167 Fourteenth street.

†No. 142, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets every Wednesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, Room 207 Peabody Building, Market street. President, J. W. Bradfield, Martins Ferry, Ohio; recording secretary, Geo. Wey, 189 Fifteenth street; financial secretary, W. A. Kent, 1412 Market street.

*No. 143, Ashtabula, O.—Meets second and fourth Mondays, at C. L. U. Hall, Newbury Block, corner Main and Center streets. President, S. D. Eckler, 15 Tyler avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Amy, 17 Sycamore street; financial secretary, O. Myers, care Ashtabula Tel. Co.

*No. 144, Wichita, Kan.—Meets every Thursday night at Red Men's Hall, 400 East Douglas. President, T. L. Roberts, 314 N. Hydraulic street; recording secretary, Philip F. Kennie, care Western Union; financial secretary, S. C. Pratt, 710 S. Market street.

*No. 145, Saginaw, Mich.—Meets Wednesday night at Engineer's Hall, 218 Genesee avenue. President, J. Crandall, 1103 S. Warren avenue; recording secretary, F. Smith, 923 Jackson street; financial secretary, B. Gaberla, 1 300 S. Fourth street.

*No. 146, Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets Wednesday of each week at Royal Arcanum Hall, 1106 Main street. President, J. T. Rooney, P. O. box 623; recording secretary, J. W. Peck, P. O. box 623; financial secretary, Michael McMahon, 367 Main street.

*No. 147, Anderson, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Bricklayer's Hall, 909 Main street. President, H. C. Minor, care D. & M. Tel. Co.; recording secretary, F. Hess, D. & M. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, O. Kendall, 510 W. Ninth street.

†No. 148, Washington, D. C.—Meets Monday night at Royal Hall, 1301 Seventh street north west. President, J. F. Dixon, 419 A street north east; recording secretary, E. M. Grimsley, 1408 Georgia avenue southeast; financial secretary, M. V. Murphy, 308 Fifth street northeast.

*No. 149, Aurora, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade's Assembly Hall, on Island. President, Robert Gilmore, 228 S. Broadway; recording secretary, E. A. Wood, 218 Benton street; financial secretary, Ed. Millhouse, 23 North Broadway.

*No. 150, Bay City, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, Jas. Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, W. D. Parker, Essexville, Bay County, Mich.; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall, Bay City, Mich.

†No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday at Machinist's Hall, 1159 Mission near Eighth street. Headquarters, 921 Market street. Pres. H. B. Taylor, 605 Post St.; recording secretary, Wm. Coyle, 1726 12th ave., So.; financial secretary, James C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

*No. 152, Ft. Scott, Kan.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National

avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

*No. 153, Marion, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday night at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, Frank J. Smith, care United Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. S. S. Crawford, care Marion Lt. and Heating Co.; financial secretary, H. C. La Follette, 141 W. Fourth street.

*No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Turner Hall, 1520 Third avenue. President, A. Ballard, 1217 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ street, Moline, Ill.; recording secretary, C. S. Wanglin, 1923 Ninth avenue; financial secretary, A. Coe, 923 Fourth avenue.

*No. 155, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday night in basement, 15 South Broadway. President, J. M. Brown, 316 W. Chocata street; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, 115 South Harvey; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

*No. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday night at B. T. C. Hall, 210 Main street, third floor, Powell Building. President, Frank Swo, care Kane the electrician; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkinson, 1202 Main street.

*No. 157, Elkhart, Ind.—Meets first and third Thursday of every month, Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, L. D. Whitt, Prairie street; recording secretary, Fred. Livingston, Box 285; financial secretary, Asa Klutaler, R. F. D. No. 1.

*No. 158, Temple, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Odd Fellows's Hall, Avenue A. President, Guy Briant, P. O. Box 835; recording and financial secretary, H. S. Newland, 506 S. Eleventh street.

*No. 159, Madison, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Union Hall, State street. President, John A. Johnson, 606 East Mifflin street; recording secretary, E. J. Winsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, Fred Ingram, 412 West Johnson street.

*No. 160, Zanesville, O.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at Building Trades Hall, over 208 Main street. President, F. J. Poyner, 5 Bell Flats; recording secretary, John Mangin, Kirk House; financial secretary, A. E. DeLong, Route 8, Zanesville.

*No. 161, Uniontown, Pa.—Meets first and third Fridays at Trades and Labor Council Hall, Main street. President, J. O. Clark, Madison ave.; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, Commercial bldg.; financial secretary, Wm. C. Lacey, 38 Wilson avenue.

*No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaher, Labor Temple; recording secretary, B. H. Limenberger, Labor Temple; financial secretary, J. C. Grimm, Labor Temple.

*No. 163, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, J. J. McGlynn, 890 E. South street; recording secretary, Thomas Moore, 86 North Sherman street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

*No. 164, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets Monday, Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 187 Griffith street; financial secretary, Edward F. Kenna, 1119 Washington street, Hoboken N. J.

*No. 165, Newport News, Va.—Meets every other Tuesday evening at C. L. U. Hall, corner Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, J. W. Driver, 1015 Twenty-sixth street; recording secretary, E. C. Kelly, R. F. D. No. 1, Hampton, Va.; financial secretary, R. A. Gentis, 1137 Twenty-fourth st.

*No. 166, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Can.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Hall, corner Market and Main. President, H. Lamberton; recording secretary, J. S. Milne, 647 Elgin ave.; financial secretary, W. Girard, 113 Hallett st.

*No. 167, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England Block, North street. President, Hugh J. Breslin, 233 Linden street; recording secretary, R. C. Robertson,

7 Parker street; financial secretary, Fred. A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue.

*No. 168, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayers' Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn street.

*No. 169, Fresno, Cal.—Meets every Monday at Union Hall, 1123 K street. President, A. L. Moore, 940 H street; recording secretary, H. F. White 2029 Fresno street; financial secretary, C. T. McShany, Box 1801.

*No. 170, Mason City, Iowa.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall cor. Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

*No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, Geo. F. Haggitt, 18 River st., Ypsilanti; recording secretary, Foster Ostrander, Ypsilanti; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

*No. 172, Newark, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Church street. President, L. A. Slack, Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Sam. C. Alledori, 81 Ninth street; financial secretary, D. S. Hollister, 405 Andover street.

*No. 173, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, H. E. McKown, 204 North McLean street; recording secretary, S. W. Speer, Hospital building; financial secretary, E. Trent, 226 North Davis street.

*No. 174, St. Johns, N. B.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Berryman's Hall, corner Princess and Charlotte streets. President, D. H. Melvin, 87 High street; recording secretary, John W. Mathison, 11 Metcalfe street; financial secretary, Oltis H. Tracy, 38 Cliff street.

*No. 175, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson Block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 128 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

*No. 176, Joliet, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Jefferson and Ottawa street. President, Ray Allen, 425 Chicago street; recording secretary, A. J. Scheuber, 219 N. Broadway; financial secretary, Denny Wright, 401 Chicago street.

*No. 177, Paducah, Ky.—Meets Second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner of Seventh and Court streets. President, J. Farmer 427 Clark street; recording secretary, Ed. Juett, care People's Tel. Co.; financial secretary, H. C. Rawling, 427 Clark street.

*No. 178, Canton, Ohio.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Brown's Hall, 1409 West Tus street; President, Hugh Williams, 515 E. North street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, H. T. Seymour, 1409 West Tus street.

*No. 179, Charleston S. C.—Meets every second and fourth Friday night at Knights of Pythias Hall, King street opposite Marion Square. President, I. R. Ward, So. Bell Tel. and T. Co.; recording secretary, J. K. Wilson, So. Bell and T. Co.; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 141 Meeting street.

*No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Meets first and third Friday at Labor Council Hall, Sacramento street. President, L. A. Thatcher, 222 Capitol street; recording secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 502 Virginia street; financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 502 Virginia street.

*No. 181, Utica, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday at Labor Temple, Hotel street, Utica, New York. President, John Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward T. Fox, 199 Court street.

*No. 182, La Cananea, Sonora, Mex.—Meets every Monday evening, 8.00, at Y. M. C. A. President, A. C. Brown, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, Sid Carles, La Cananea, Sonora

financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

*No. 183, Lexington, Ky.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Van Deven Hall, Main street, east of Broadway. President, M. M. Welch, 182 Walnut street; recording secretary, Leslie Kitchen, corner Cross and Pine streets; financial secretary, J. R. Whitmer, P. O. Box 577, Lexington, Ky.

*No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner Main and Boone avenue. President, J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue; recording secretary, Roy Squires; financial secretary, John Norwood, 149 E. Brooks street.

*No. 185, Helena, Mont.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Rooms 26, 27, 28 Atlas Block, No. 7 Main street. President, Frank Avery, P. O. Box 1227; recording secretary, Alex. Jones, P. O. Box 1227; financial secretary, C. H. Coar, P. O. Box, 1227.

†No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Tuesday at Stationary Engineers' Hall, Times Bldg. President, J. Owens, 85 Hawthorne street; recording secretary, E. O. Sperry, 55 Grand street, New Britain; financial secretary, E. O. Sperry, 66 Kensington street, New Britain, Conn.

*No. 187, Oshkosh, Wis.—Meets every Tuesday night at Stationary Engineers' Hall, cor. State and Otter streets. President, Emil Prong, 16 Carr street; recording secretary, Robert Waters, 187 Wango street; financial secretary, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street.

†No. 188, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Hall, Elmand Scotland Court. President, E. A. White, 132 N. Akard; recording secretary, B. E. Loper, 289 Cochran street; financial secretary, Chas. Bush, 311 Wood street.

*No. 189, Chester, Pa.—Meets every Monday night at Beale Block, Sixth and Edgemont ave. President, John F. Owens, Chester; recording secretary, John Lamont, Chester; financial secretary, Andrew Sullivan, Chester.

*No. 190, Newark, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John C. Brennen, 864 New street; recording secretary, Wm. Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 864 New street.

*No. 191, Everett, Wash.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, 2320 Lombard street. President, Severn Patterson, 3004 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oak ave.; financial secretary, L. V. Harper, P. O. Box 228.

*No. 192, Memphis, Tenn.—Meets every Tuesday at United Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, Geo. A. Hulbert, 148 Adams street; recording secretary, Frank Underwood, 148 Adams street; financial secretary, G. L. Hamilton, 148 Adams street.

†No. 193, Springfield, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday at I. B. E. W. Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, L. B. Johnson, 523 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, A. Reynick, Clark House; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 222 N. Fifth street.

*No. 194, Shreveport, La.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common streets. President, W. A. Holt, 1107 Reynolds street; recording secretary, S. E. Blodgett, Arcade Hotel; financial secretary, R. L. Curtis, 823 Walnut street.

*No. 195, Marietta, O.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Labor Hall, corner Second and Tynerway streets. President, A. T. Willey, Marietta Tel. Company; recording secretary, Wm. H. Reed, 214½ Fifth street; financial secretary, E. Davis, Box No. 584.

*No. 196, Rockford, Ill.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers Hall, 809½ West State street. President, Clarence Bennett, 414 S. Madison street; recording secretary, Harry J. Miller, 634 Woodlawn ave.; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 W. State street.

*No. 197, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, over 106 West Front street. President, J. J. Eversole, P. O. Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, P. O. Box 274; financial secretary, W. S. Briscoe, Box 286.

*No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade Building, Room 1. President, F. Chalder, 57 Grand View ave.;

recording secretary, Ed A. Peters, care of St. George Hotel; financial secretary, J. N. Krah, Lock Box 103.

†No. 199 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, T. F. Lappin, 4058 Connecticut street; recording secretary, H. J. Matthews, 3009 Manchester avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Kelley, 2914 Madison street.

*No. 200, Anaconda, Mont.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, Mattie Block, East Commercial avenue. President, W. Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, Jas. O'Mara, P. O. Box 488; financial secretary, J. H. Davis, P. O. Box 483.

†No. 201, Appleton, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Master Builders' Hall, corner Edward and Appleton streets. President, J. Tempas, 1024 Sixth street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 N. Division street; financial secretary, U. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street.

‡No. 202, Seattle, Wash.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle Building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

*No. 203, Champaign, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday night, at Odd Fellows Building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ills.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

†No. 204, Springfield, Ohio.—Meets every Monday at Trader's and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, F. C. Rotsel, 112 South Center street; recording secretary, P. F. Dye; financial secretary, Chas. Chandler, 24 South Meehame street.

*No. 205, Jackson, Mich.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and West Main streets. President, E. Osborn, 511 North Jackson street; recording secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Greenwood avenue; financial secretary, F. C. Lewis, 410 South Blackstone street.

*No. 206, Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at 8 p. m., in K. O. T. M. Hall, corner Third and Court streets. President, Peter Hovis, financial secretary, H. Ed Herrmann, 28 South B street.

*No. 207, Stockton, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday, at Turner Hall, 110 North Hunter street. President, Frank Ellison, 220 South Sutter street; recording secretary, Wm. E. Lee, 539 South American street; financial secretary, James R. Wagner, 603 West Park street.

*No. 208, Muscatine, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 206 East Second street.

*No. 209, Logansport, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at hall on the corner Broadway and Third streets. President, J. W. Abshire, 1930 Spear street; recording secretary, Nate Costenbolder, 820 Race street; financial secretary, Chas. M. Ray, Rural Route No. 1.

†No. 210, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, I. N. Cramer, rear 12 South Ohio ave.; financial secretary, C. H. Towne, 1515 Pacific ave.

†No. 211, Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario ave.; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

†No. 212, Cincinnati, O.—Meets every Tuesday evening, at Joseph's Hall, southwest corner of Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 W. Sixth street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 1125 Jackson street; financial secretary, W. B. Kelley, Norwood, O.

*No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at O'Brien's Hall, corner

May 1904

Hastings and Homer streets. President, Geo. Cowling, 162 Dufferin street; recording secretary, Geo. P. Farr, Barber Electrical Co.; financial secretary, A. E. McCartney, 518 Powell street.

*No. 214, Olean, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Fountain Hose House, First street. President, S. D. Harding; recording secretary, E. E. Allen, 607 West State street; financial secretary, T. E. Delinger, 128 South Twelfth street.

*No. 215, Hot Springs, Ark.—Meets every Tuesday night, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, Wm. Bebb, 238 market street; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, Gen'l Del.; financial secretary, Guy Tracy, Gen'l Del.

*No. 216, Owensboro, Ky.—Meets every Thursday at Lineman Hall, 315 $\frac{1}{2}$ Frederick street. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, J. H. Carnell, 424 St. Ann street; financial secretary, W. C. Saxton, 326 St. Elizabeth street.

†No. 217, Seattle Wash.—Meets Mondays at Waitresses Hall, 1420 Second avenue. President, H. A. Patton, 8815 Ashwood avenue; recording secretary, Daniel Buck, 1418 Sixth avenue, financial secretary, E. A. Clarke, 182 Warren avenue.

*No. 218, Sharon, Pa.—Meets every alternate Monday night at Leslie Hall, Chestnut street. President, F. B. Schoof, South Main street; recording secretary, R. D. Hilliard, 53 Shanengo street; financial secretary, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio.

*No. 219, Sullivan, Ind.—Meets first and third Tuesday night at Electric Plant Building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

†No. 220, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand Building, West Main street. President, P. J. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street east.

†No. 221, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Friday at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, J. H. Cousins, 371 Cypress street; recording secretary, Geo. Mayo, 350 Cypress street; financial secretary, R. B. Delahunty, 2006 Railroad ave.

*No. 222, Lafayette, Ind.—Meets every Thursday at Brick Masons' Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, F. E. Williams, 418 N. Fifth street; recording secretary, E. S. Klinker, 1615 Tippecanoe street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

†No. 223, Brockton, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, room 114 Arcade Building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

*No. 224, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at headquarters of Trade and Labor Unions, 721 $\frac{1}{2}$ Central avenue; President, C. J. Hakes; recording secretary, D. W. Lyman, care F. D. T. G.; financial secretary, D. W. Layman, 620 $\frac{1}{2}$ Central avenue, Room 6.

*No. 225, Topeka, Kans.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades' Assembly Hall, 711 Kansas avenue. President, C. H. Baxter, Crawford Flat No. 2; recording secretary, Paul Robinson, Ohio House; financial secretary, D. C. Platt, 502 Chandler street.

†No. 226, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, cor. First avenue and Second street. President, Bert. Eckenberger, Kenwood Park, Iowa; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue west, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; financial secretary, V. J. Gibson, Kenwood Park, Iowa.

†No. 227, Birmingham, Ala.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, corner Fourth avenue and 19th street. President, G. W. Brown, 312 North Eighteenth street; recording secretary, B. C. Jewell, Peoples Tel. Co.; financial secretary, D. Harper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 228, Oil City, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

*No. 229, Manchester, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843

Elm street. President, W. P. Michie, Old City Hotel; recording secretary, Chas. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore street; financial secretary, R. Sheer, No. 9 C street.

*No. 230, Victoria, B. C.—Meets every third Friday at Labor Hall, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. President, E. Routh, 82 Government street; recording secretary, F. F. McKittrick, 145 Chatham street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

†No. 231, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month at Lincoln Club Rooms, 68 Pearl street. President, A. Montabone; recording secretary, V. L. Faussey, 570 S. East street; financial secretary, H. R. Erdmann, 449 Terrace avenue.

No. 232, Schenectady, N. Y.—Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Bradt-Yates Building, corner Center and State streets. President, A. Nuttall, 4 Harvard street; recording secretary, C. H. Tinke, 761 E. Liberty street; financial secretary, E. Burnham, 119 Guilderland avenue.

†No. 233, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets every Thursday at Building Laborers Hall, over 12 East Huerfano street. President, D. C. Walsh, 510 S. Cascade ave.; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, 22 W. Cuchaus street; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, 318 N. Wahsatch avenue.

†No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Mohawk Hall, Bradtgate Bldg., cor. State and Center streets, 7.30 p. m. President, Wm. Armor, 4 Catherine street; recording secretary, S. Finkenstein, Hotel St. Clair; financial secretary, C. A. Sherman, 338 Carrie street.

†No. 235, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets Thursday at Joseph's Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets. President, Levi M. Ringle, Josephs Hall, southwest cor. Twelfth and Vine streets; recording secretary, H. D. Kibby, 182 Saunders street, Mt. Aubin, Cincinnati, Ohio; financial secretary, Joe Early, 2019 Breen street.

*No. 236, Streator, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

*No. 237, Lorain, Ohio.—Meets every Thursday night at Wagner Hall, southeast corner E. Erie and Broadway. President, E. E. Falconer, 231 Gregg avenue; recording secretary, J. F. Smith, 323 Franklin street; financial secretary, A. C. Marsh, 440 Sixth street, Elyria, Ohio.

*No. 238, Asheville, N. C.—Meets every Saturday at C. L. U. Hall, 39 Patton avenue. President, E. H. Clenenger, Western Union Telegraph Office; recording secretary, J. N. Welch, Western Union Co.; financial secretary, J. H. Graham, 140 Bailey street.

No. 239, Newark, N. J.—Electric fixture fitters, wiremen, and hangers—Meets first and third Thursday at Electrical Workers Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Wm. G. Scheussler, 241 Camden street; recording secretary, Harry Schnarr, 185 North Fourth street; financial secretary, Michael Tanenbaum, 104 Hunterdon st.

No. 240, Philadelphia, Pa.—Telephone.—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, S. E. corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Joseph Stern, 2840 W. Albert street; recording secretary, John Boone, 2380 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 N. Garnet street.

†No. 241, Dayton, Ohio.—Meets every Monday night at United Trades Council Hall, 277 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, Harry Toot, 10 Hawken street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 911 West Third street.

*No. 242, Decatur, Ill.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' Building, cor. South Water and East Main streets. President, E. O. Baker, Room 16 Syndicate Block; recording secretary, Jno. Simon, 416 Powers Building; financial secretary, A. Frazier, 416 Powers Building.

*No. 243, Vincennes, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday night at Odd Fellows Building, corner Second and Broadway street. President, Joe Eheart; recording secretary, Lester Johnson,

MAY 1904

210 Vallmer street; financial secretary, C. F. Green, 621 North Seventh street.

†No. 244, East Mauch Chunk, Pa.—Meets first and third Sunday, 2 p. m., at Hess' Hall, Center street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, Wren Brown, East Mauch Chunk, Box 293; recording secretary, Anthony Armbruster, East Mauch Chunk, Box 282; financial secretary, J. P. Tracy, East Mauch Chunk, Box 195.

†No. 245, Toledo, O.—Meets every Friday night at Mulcaheys Hall, 714 Monroe street. President, J. Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, Jas. Shea, 226 Platte street; financial secretary, O. H. Lewis, 820 Magnolia street.

*No. 246, Steubenville, O.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Druids' Hall, North Fourth street. President, S. M. Richards, 100 South street; recording secretary, T. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, 3rd and South streets.

No. 247, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Trades Assembly Hall, State street, near Canal bridge. President, Arthur E. Sparks, 20 Cora street; recording secretary, Herbert U. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schermerhorn, 840 Palge street.

*No. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, 157 West Wotter street; recording secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 39 E. Second street; financial secretary, Strawder J. Swyers, 39 E. Second street.

*No. 249, St. Catharines, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday, each month, at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, Ontario; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford, St. Catharines, Ontario; financial secretary, Joseph Lappin, St. Catharines, Ont.

*No. 250 San Jose, Cal.—Meets every Tuesday in Phelan Hall, corner First and Post streets. President, Jno. Guilbert, 147 East St. James street; recording secretary, Nick Cooper, 397 West San Carlos street; financial secretary, J. W. Hilton, No. 57 South Seventh street.

*No. 251, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters Hall, 112½ W. Banaque streets. President, B. R. Brown, P. O. Box 248; recording secretary, Vernon Mullen, P. O. Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, P. O. Box 248.

*No. 252, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday each month at Ellis' Building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Hefferman, 808 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Samuel McKinney, 937 Albany street; financial secretary, C. A. Bates, Box 656.

*No. 253, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Meets second and fourth Sunday mornings at 10.30 at Union Hall, corner of First avenue and Second street. President, Tony Weidlich, 1036 South Sixth street, west; recording secretary, S. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, west; financial secretary, C. A. Isentrant, Iowa Tel. Co.

No. 254, Schenectady, N. Y.—Switch-board Makers.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Machinists Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchols, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, D. Murphy, Hallet street; financial secretary, Jno. H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

*No. 255, Ashland, Wis.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month at Longshoremen's Hall, corner Ellis avenue and Front street. President, Chess Vrieland, Tremont Hotel; recording secretary, E. Jacott, care Wisc. Bell Tel. Co.; financial secretary, O. Scott Tomkins, 220 Seventh avenue, west.

*No. 256, Charleston, W. Va.—Financial secretary, B. F. Weaver, 408 Kanawha st., Charleston.

*No. 257, Jackson, Miss.—Meets every Thursday in Bricklayers' Hall, W. Jackson street. President, J. N. Olson; recording secretary, J. M. Grafton; financial secretary, E. J. Morris, Street R. R. Co.

†No. 258, Providence, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Building, 63 Washington street. President, John V. Bowers, 53 Capron street, Providence, R. I.; recording secretary, Ed. Gouyer, 3 Gifford street, Providence, R. I.

financial secretary, John W. Fisher, 169 Bartlett avenue, Edgewood, R. I.

*No. 259, Salem, Mass.—Meets every Tuesday evening at I. O. O. F. Hall, Washington street. President, W. B. Jackson, 6 Bay street, Beverly; recording secretary, C. R. Hale, 403 Summer street, Lynn; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem.

?No. 260, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month in Hibernian Armory, 1022 Calhoun street. President, John T. Somers, 632 Hendricks street; recording and financial secretary, Leroy Zellers, 1420 Swinney ave.

†No. 261 Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—First and third Wednesday, Phythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Ross Patterson, Imperial Hotel; recording secretary, W. H. Lavigne, 181 Clinton street; financial secretary, W. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

*No. 262, Pullman, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at K. of P. Hall, Arcade Building. President, S. H. Dawney, 6525 Ellis avenue, Chicago; recording secretary, J. A. Larson, 8028 Coles avenue, South Chicago; financial secretary, M. J. Coleman, 5630 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

*No. 263, Shamokin, Pa.—Meets Thursday evening at 7.30, Room 7, Seller Zimmerman Building, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, corner Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Rosser Samuels, 118 Poplar street; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood street.

†No. 264, Pittsfield, Mass.—Meets second and fourth Friday of every month at Bartenders Hall, England Block. President, E. C. Ventis, Lennox, Mass.; recording secretary, J. K. Beardsley, 44 Hamlin street, Pittsfield, Mass.; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

*No. 265, Lincoln, Neb.—Meets every Monday at A. O. U. W. Hall, 132 South Tenth street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2181 S street; recording secretary, John Sherman, 425 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, George W. Neally, 428 South Thirteenth street.

*No. 266, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Glass Hall, corner Third and Lamine streets. President, Milo J. Spahr, 312 W. Eleventh street; recording secretary, O. L. Gosnell, care of Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; financial secretary, L. Elsemann, 705 East Fifteenth streets.

†No. 267, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month at K. of C. Hall, over Gazette office. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, J. W. Andry, 534 Mumford street; financial secretary, J. G. Baringer, P. O. Box 184, Scotia, N. Y.

*No. 268, Newport, R. I.—First and third Fridays, at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, C. W. Holm, 14 Bliss Road; recording secretary, W. H. Mitchell, Daily Cottage, Dixon street; financial secretary, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue.

*No. 269, Princeton, Ind.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ north Main street. President, Chas. F. Stevens; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 109 Prince street.

?No. 270, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays and second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 127 Park Row, New York City. President, G. Fairchild, Benson avenue and Bay. Twenty-second street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 981 Hancock street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, I. C. Grant, 304 W. 145th street.

*No. 271, Altoona, Pa.—First and third Monday, each month, Carpenter's Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

*No. 272, Sherman, Texas.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Odd Fellows' Hall Walnut and Houghton streets. President, Frank H. Wright, care of Grayson Tel. Co.; recording secretary, W. L. Porter, care of S. W. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, E. F. Jerger, 587 W. Locust street.

*No. 273, **Clinton, Iowa**.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davis, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt street; financial secretary, C. C. Mathiesen, 829 Stockholm street.

*No. 274, **Marinette, Wis.**—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Trades Council Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, Peter Edges, Armstrong street; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

*No. 275, **Muskegon, Mich.**—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades and Labor Hall, Western avenue. President, Wm. Stines, 85 Sandford street; recording secretary, P. A. Peterson, 44 Jefferson street; financial secretary, C. B. Morey, 82 Miller avenue.

*No. 276, **West Superior, Wis.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Union Hall, Hammond Block. President, W. W. Kielly, 918 Baxter avenue; recording secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1620 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, P. C. Miller, 1901 Butler avenue.

*No. 277, **Kingston, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Recorder's Room, City Hall, Reilly street and Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, Lucas avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 76 Maiden Lane; financial secretary, H. Rumsey, 100 Downs street.

*No. 278, **Rock Island, Ill.**—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Turner Hall, Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Rock Island, Ill. President, George Briggs, 2005 Rock Island street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Lewis L. Corey, 2014 Iowa St., Davenport, Iowa; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 665 East Sixth street, Davenport, Iowa.

*No. 279, **Chicago, Ill.**—(Machine repairers, dynamo and switchboard tenders.)—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 83 E. Madison st., Hall 7. President, S. Bennett, 1687 West Twelfth street; recording secretary, S. A. Hoemann, 44 Win drop Place; financial secretary, Jas. A. Pepper, 178 Dearborn avenue.

*No. 280, **Hammond, Ind.**—Meets first and third Friday at K. of P. Hall, 247 State street. President, B. C. Mead, 247 State street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 186 Clinton street; financial secretary, C. R. Sherard.

*No. 281, **New Orleans, La.**—Meets first Friday in each month at McMahon's Hall, Dryades street, near Callopie. President, Chas. Kister, 2719 First street; recording secretary, P. Radlet, 1510 N. Robinson street; financial secretary, Geo. Lorricks, 6115 Laurel street.

*No. 282, **Chicago, Ill.**—Meets second and fourth Thursday at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, P. Sullivan, 3733 Wallace street; recording secretary, C. Coult, 3342 Archer ave.

*No. 283, **San Francisco, Cal.**—Meet every Tuesday, at Alcazar Building, 120 O'Farrell street. President, H. Wolfe, 338 Minna street; recording secretary, C. H. Hanson, 108 1/2 Fell street; financial secretary, William Coyle, 1726 Twelfth ave., south.

*No. 284, **Rochester, N. Y.**—(Station men.)—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Snelder's Hall, 14 North Water street. President, George M. Lampman, 72 Glasgow street; recording secretary, W. J. K. Sutherland, 47 Elm street; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 65 Davis street.

*No. 285, **Lynn, Mass.**—Financial secretary, H. Patten, 29 Hanover street.

*No. 286, **New Albany, Ind.**—Meets every Monday night at Cigar Makers' Hall, State and Market street. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, John Ulmer, 801 Pearl street; financial secretary, J. P. Elliott, 528 Culb avenue.

*No. 287, **Philadelphia, Pa.**—Meets every Wednesday in Electrical Workers Hall, Darlen and Vine streets. President, Chas. H. Weir, 1922 Stanley street; recording secretary, Thos. Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, Geo. Shaffer, 818 North Thirteenth street.

*No. 288, **Waterloo, Iowa**.—Meets first and third Thursday at Central Labor Hall, 215 1/2 E. Fourth street. President, W. J. Braydon, 1202 Bluff street; recording secretary, H. J. Miller, 409

W. Fourth; financial secretary, Brickley, Chas. P. O. Box 764.

*No. 289, **Santa Cruz, Cal.**—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Union Hall, Walnut ave. President, Don A. Loucks, Alta House; recording secretary, Frank E. Daubenbiss, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 555; financial secretary, J. E. Judd.

*No. 290, **Danville, Ill.**—Meets first and third Mondays at business agents office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

*No. 291, **Boise City, Idaho**.—Meets every Friday evening at Labor Hall, Banack street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. President, W. W. Moore, Thirteenth and Eastman streets; recording secretary, James D. McCune, Pacific Hotel; financial secretary, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

*No. 292, **Minneapolis, Minn.**—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, No. 3. President, F. W. Hall; recording secretary, T. F. Brady; financial secretary, H. M. Crawshaw, 2027 Willow avenue.

*No. 293, **North Adams, Mass.**—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m., at Sullivan Block, Main street. President, Fred. W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Ishell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

*No. 294, **Muncie, Ind.**—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Union Labor Hall, 3d floor, corner Walnut and Main streets. President, Clyde Zecke, Box 676; recording secretary, Orvil Overcrash; financial secretary, Ralph Garst, 403 Wheeling avenue.

*No. 295, **Natchez, Miss.**—President, L. T. Moore; financial secretary, C. R. Foreman, 209 South Broadway.

*No. 296, **Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**—Meets first and third Monday evening each month, at 405 Main street. President, Jno. McAbee, 9 Cannon street; recording secretary, Fred Wiggins, 35 Market street; financial secretary, Jacob Ostram, 37 South Bridge street.

*No. 297, **Piqua, Ohio**.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Plock's Hall, 114 South Main street. President, J. G. Ballard, Tippecanoe City, Ohio; recording secretary, C. M. Reed, 617 River street, Piqua, Ohio; financial secretary, J. H. Parlette, No. 8 West street, Troy, Ohio.

*No. 298, **Findlay, Ohio**.—President, George Hildebrand, 605 Cherry street; recording and financial secretary, Clair Diffenderfer, Findlay Home Tel. Co.

*No. 299, **Camden, N. J.**—Meets every Thursday at Daley's Hall, Northwest corner Seventh and Burch streets. President, William Fullerton, East Side; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

*No. 300, **Auburn, N. Y.**—Meets every Thursday, at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, A. Long, 123 1/2 Fulton street; recording secretary, Harry Rother, Hoffman street; financial secretary, Frank B. Cahill, Brunswick Hotel.

*No. 301, **Texarkana, Ark.**—Meets every Wednesday at Union Labor Hall, 216 Pine street. President, W. F. Robinson, 214 Walnut street; recording secretary, George E. Russell, 226 State Line; financial secretary, J. F. French, 226 State Line.

*No. 302, **Peoria, Ill.**—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters Hall, 218 Main street. President, John Hoffman, 102 Windom street; recording secretary, H. C. Lupton, 404 Cooper street; financial secretary, Anthony Bickerdt, 320 1/2 Bryon St.

*No. 303, **Lincoln, Ill.**—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month at Painters' Hall, East Pulaski street. President, F. E. Taylor, 330 Third street; recording secretary, E. S. Ransdell, 317 South Kickapoo street; financial secretary, C. E. Chowning, 302 Delavan street.

*No. 304, **New Haven, Conn.**—Meets first and third Tuesday at Union Hall, 99 Orange street. President, W. R. Johnson, 773 Whitney avenue; recording secretary, W. M. Dutton, 542 Chapel

MAY 1904

street; financial secretary, T. H. Schmolck, 88 Franklin street.

† No. 305, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth st.

* No. 306, Albuquerque, New Mex.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Third and Gold avenue, Carpenter's Hall. President, M. Nash, 216 South Second street; recording secretary, M. N. Sweet, 216 South Second street; financial secretary, E. R. Hotelling, 110 Gold avenue.

* No. 307, Cumberland, Md.—Meets first and third Saturday, K. of P. Hall, 89 Baltimore street. President, J. H. Reid, 29 Frederick street; recording secretary, Michael Gill, Tremont Hotel; financial secretary, R. Snyder, 17 Harrison street.

† No. 308, Beaumont, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday night, 284 Pearl street, opposite post office; President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street, recording secretary, L. Cook, 812 Magnolia avenue; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 284 Pearl street.

† No. 309, East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth street, near Broadway. President, Charles Bennett, State and Sixteenth streets; recording secretary, C. Arnold, 22 North Main street, E. St. Louis, Ill.; financial secretary, R. Hartske, 2752 Lafayette ave.

* No. 310, Stamford, Conn.—Meets first Friday of each month, Wm. T. Minor, Post G. A. R. Hall, 48 Park Row. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 221 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook, Conn.; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

* No. 311, Beloit, Wis.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Trades Council Hall, Bridge and Third streets. President, Chas. Ford, 774 Brooks street; financial secretary, A. J. Gilbertson, 1039 Prairie avenue.

* No. 312, Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets first and third Mondays at Eagle Hall, corner of First avenue and Center street. President, L. J. Reynolds; recording secretary, W. E. Mittenberger, P. O. Box 512.

* No. 313, Wilmington, Del.—Meets first and third Friday at N. E. corner of 8th and Orange. President, Wm. MacKenzie, 809 South Harrison street; recording secretary, George Senior, 313 Tatnall street; financial secretary, Geo. T. Lyon, 422 E. Fifth street.

* No. 314, Tyler, Texas.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

† No. 315, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Monday in every month. President, E. Schweiker, 1975 N. Ashland avenue; recording secretary, C. B. Hopkins, 819 North Artesian avenue; financial secretary, J. Liebrich, 8632 Lasalle street.

* No. 316, Ogden, Utah.—Meets every Saturday, Union Labor Hall, Twenty-fourth, between Washington and Grant street. President, W. R. Jackson, P. O. Box 44; recording secretary, E. F. Bellvir, Box 44; financial secretary, Geo. M. Stoddard, Box 44.

* No. 317, Hopkinsville, Ky.—President, Pat Cenby; financial secretary, George McDonald.

† No. 318, Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets every Saturday, at 7:30 P. M., Independent Hall, Gay st. President, W. J. Radcliffe, 716 Gay street; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 1204 W. 5th avenue; financial secretary, Fred P. O'Conner, 605 W. Vine street.

† No. 319, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Mondays at K. of L. No. 3 Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, George Plonau, Gray street, Mt. Wash. Pittsburg, Pa.; recording secretary, Wm. G. Comrie, 6815 Holden street, East End; financial secretary, Wm. A. Kelly, 36 Oakland square.

* No. 320, Paris, Tex.—Meets every Wednesday at N. Main street, over Wray's saloon. President, D. A. Jones, 515 Bonham street; recording secretary, Edwin Burke, Box 238; financial secretary, W. N. Banta, 735 N. Main street.

* No. 321, La Salle, Ill.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, 845 First

street. President, Thomas Heffron, La Salle, Ill.; recording secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Bucklin street; financial secretary, Jos. B. Skovare, 528 Second street.

* No. 322, Kokomo, Ind.—Meets every Wednesday, Buckeye, south of Sycamore street. President, Ed. Vaughn, 272 S. Buckeye street; recording and financial secretary, A. H. Collister, 108 N. Kentucky street.

* No. 323, Fairmont, W. Va.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, general delivery; recording secretary, T. N. Bennet, Fairmont general delivery; financial secretary, George E. Allard, Box 607, Fairmont, W. Va.

* No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at United Mine Workers' Hall, Main and Walnut streets (Opera Block). President, Harry Reed, 12 W. Maple street; recording secretary, Birt Stauts, 203 South Lambert street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 203 South Lambert street.

* No. 325, Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m. at C. L. U. Hall, 79 State street. President, F. K. Spencer, 18 New street; recording secretary, R. P. Noble, 18 New street; financial secretary, W. J. Bidwell, 120 Washington St.

* No. 326, Connellsville, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, cor. Main and Arch Streets. President, Alex. Angus, Smith's Hotel; recording secretary, Frank Buttermore, New Haven, Pa.; financial secretary, Paul McDonald, 234 E. Apple street.

* No. 327, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets first and third Mondays at Central Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, E. W. J. Parrish; recording secretary, J. E. Chambers; financial secretary, Stephen L. Harman, P. O. Box 451.

* No. 328, Oswego N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West 1st between Bridge and Oneida street. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

* No. 329, Shelbyville, Ind.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson st.; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second street.

† No. 330, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers Hall, 1333 Grand ave. President, Henry Hollingbarger, 1710 Grand ave; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 318 East Seventeenth street; financial secretary, G. V. Tudhope, Missouri and Kansas Tel.

* No. 331, Long Branch, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, 174 Union ave.; recording secretary, John A. Brokaw, 31 Washington street; financial secretary, Jno. Coles, Jr., Box 127, Station B, Long Branch, N. J.

* No. 332, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Meets Tuesday night, at La Lond Block, Ashmun streets. President, D. Howey, 321 Lizzie street; recording secretary, P. E. Sheeley; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 307 John street.

* No. 333, Emporia, Kans.—Meets every Tuesday night at 523½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 So. West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 So. Merchant street.

* No. 334, Bellingham, Wash.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Eagles Hall, cor. Elv. and Magnolia streets. President, W. S. Quinby, Station A Bellingham; financial and recording secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street, Bellingham.

* No. 335, Springfield, Mo.—Meets Wednesday, Odd Fellows Hall, 802 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 604 South street; recording secretary, R. T. Brennan, 433 S. Main street; financial secretary, C. A. Hoag, 953 S. Jefferson street.

* No. 336, Oskaloosa, Iowa.—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Engineer's Hall, West High avenue. President, Jas. Poling, Oskaloosa; recording secretary, John Teas, Oskaloosa;

financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 207 E. Third avenue.

*No. 337, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday night at Aldine Hall, 75 Randolph street, 4th floor. President, W. J. Foley, 402 W. Harrison street; recording secretary, H. C. Sharp, 5920 Princeton avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Clark, 6505 Woodlawn, avenue.

*No. 338, Denton, Tex.—Meets every first and third Thursdays at Labor Hall, 202½ W. Main street. President, Jack Cleveland, care of G. Co. Tel. Co.; recording and financial secretary, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street.

*No. 339, Sterling, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President, Geo. Thomas, Sterling, Ill.; recording secretary, John Powers, 165 Twelfth avenue; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue, Sterling, Ill.

*No. 340, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, corner Ninth and I streets. President, C. W. Beaton, 1620 I street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Curtis, 1318½ Sixteenth street; financial secretary, F. H. Bennett, 614 Sixteenth street.

*No. 341, Ottawa, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; recording secretary, J. H. Brown, 1225 Phelps street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.;

*No. 342, New Brighton, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

*No. 343, Norwich, Conn.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Shetucket street. President, R. M. Kittson, Woodmansee avenue; recording secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street; financial secretary, W. H. Hall, 87 Cliff street.

*No. 344, New London, Conn.—Meets first and third Friday at Bacon Block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

*No. 345, Mobile, Ala.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of St. Joseph and St. Michael streets. President, J. W. Scouyers, 804 Elmira street; recording secretary, C. L. Singler, care of Electric Light Co., Royal and St. Louis streets; financial secretary, W. E. Prewitt, 810 Charleston street.

*No. 346, Fort Smith, Ark.—Meets first and third Tuesday at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, Nat. Graham, 21 N. Twelfth street; recording secretary E. M. Wright, 819 N. Fifth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 S. Eleventh and H streets.

*No. 347, Peru, Ind.—Meets first and third Friday at Teamster's Hall, Petty Block. President, Frank Seamon, 72 E. Fifth street; recording secretary, Elmer Burlingame, 217 E. Fifth street; financial secretary, S. C. La Boyteant, 59 W. Third street.

*No. 348, Greenville, Tex.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at Labor Hall, 278 West Lee street. President, C. A. Duck, 216 N. Stonewall street; recording secretary, W. Brame; financial secretary, C. M. Christopher.

*No. 349, Miami, Fla.—President, W. D. Avery, Miami, Fla.; financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 805 Third street.

*No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Monday at Bartenders Hall, corner of Main and Broadway. President, Lawson Steadman, 306 North Third street; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 220 Rock street; financial secretary, Harry Jones, 211 Center street.

*No. 351, Meriden, Conn.—Meets first and third Wednesday each month, at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Charles Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

*No. 352, Lansing, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Bert Evans, 784 Shaw street, west; financial secretary, J. D. Mosher, 535 Larch, north; recording secretary, C. Edington, 111 Short street.

*No. 353, Toronto, Can.—Meets first and third Mondays, at Occident Hall, cor. Queen and Bathurst streets. President, D. Mathieson, 32 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, J. Fyfe, 32 Mansfield avenue; financial secretary, Jno. Ferguson, 275 Lansdowne avenue.

*No. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 207; recording secretary, O. K. Sandberg, 217 Oak street; financial secretary, W. R. Showells, P. O. Box 213.

*No. 355, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets second and fourth Thursday at First National Bank Building, Wilkinsburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. M. Smith, P. O. Box, 217, East Pittsburg.

*No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Monday, in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, Sam H. Hawkins, 1833 Grand avenue; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 1333 Grand avenue; financial secretary, J. B. Schriber, 203 West Fifteenth street.

*No. 357, Pittston, Pa.—Meets first Thursday after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler Block. President, John Sheridan, 17 High street, Pittston; recording secretary, P. F. Toole, Union street, Pittston; financial secretary, E. L. Rowan, 282 William street, Pittston.

*No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, V. Christofferson, 137 Fayette street; recording secretary, Geo. Skirm, 161 Washington street; financial secretary, Ambrose Mather, 44 East avenue.

*No. 359, Iron Mountain, Mich.—Meets first Thursday, Spencer Hall, 122 W. B street. President, Quirin Stephany, 168 E. Ludington street; recording secretary, E. W. Mason, 219 E. A street; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

*No. 360, Sioux Fall, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, M. G. Lacy; recording secretary, Wm. Waples; financial secretary, C. Height, 108 Cliff street.

*No. 361, Lawrence, Kans.—President, Joseph Badsky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, Jas. Hart, West Elliot street.

*No. 362, Kankakee, Ill.—Meets every Monday at Painters' Hall, E. Court street. President, F. E. Jeffers, Hospital, Illinois; recording secretary, Neal Madigan, 159 W. Court street; financial secretary, A. E. Davids, 159 W. Court street.

*No. 363, Montgomery, Ala.—Meets at Labor Hall, corner Perry and Washington streets. President, W. S. Bivins, 2118 Columbus street; recording secretary, Jas. F. Brady, 112 N. Hull street; financial secretary, C. M. Thompson, Mutual Light and Power Co.

*No. 364, Guthrie, Okla.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 169 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 824 Springer street.

*No. 365, Fulton, Mo.—Financial secretary, Herman Glahn, Fulton.

*No. 366, Allentown, Pa.—Meets first and third Sundays, Nagles Hall, corner 7th and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffey, 183 Tilgham street; financial secretary, Charles Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

*No. 367, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets first and third Sundays, 2.20 p. m. President, C. A. Hose, 1927 Florissant avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; recording secretary, Nelson Bolan, Granite City, Ill.; financial secretary, G. E. Sutter, 4603 Cook ave.

*No. 368, New York, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, 1591 Second avenue. President, Thomas C. Yoe, 2558 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, Jas. Wellington,

302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarty, 202 E. 96th Street.

†No. 369, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second. President, L. Rosenfeld, R. F. D. No. 2, Sta. E.; recording secretary, J. A. Magness, 2231 Brook street; financial secretary, Dave Butterfield, 1767 Wilson avenue.

†No. 370, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets every first and third Saturday at Council of Labor Hall, No. 3, 438½ South Spring street. President, C. R. Holmes, 714 Tehama street; recording secretary, C. E. Gough, 634 S. Grand; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue Fifty-one.

*No. 371, Redding, Cal.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold street.

*No. 372, Boone, Iowa.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

*No. 373, Oneida, N. Y.—Meets first Monday of every month at Trades Assembly Hall, corner of James and Elm streets. President, F. W. Brickley; recording secretary, P. Lamont Barr, 124 Elm street; financial secretary, W. H. Percival, 14 Prospect street.

*No. 374, Escanaba, Mich.—Meets every first and third Friday evening at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

*No. 375, Jefferson City, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Sundays in each month at K. of P. Hall, corner High and Madison streets. President, M. P. Gaddis; recording secretary, W. D. Vandusen; financial secretary, Geo. W. Fleming, 418 McCarty street.

†No. 376, Chicago, Ill.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Electrical Headquarters, 196 Washington street. President, A. J. Mielke, 196 E. Washington street; recording secretary, Jno. Luebke, 196 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. Queenan, 196 Washington street.

†No. 377, Lynn, Mass.—President D. Duval, 31 Whittier street; recording secretary, L. A. Wentworth, 34 Leyman street; financial secretary, H. F. Bullock, 31 Whittier street.

*No. 378, Sheffield, Ala.—President, F. C. Brumbach; recording secretary, R. K. Anderson.

*No. 379, Greensburg, Pa.—Meets first and third Thursday of each month, at Glunts Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, A. R. Mott, Franklin street; recording secretary, M. McLaughlin, 219 N. Main street; financial secretary, H. E. Peters.

No. 380, Salt Lake City, Utah—Station men—Meets every second and fourth Monday at Emporium Building, 11 West First South Street; President, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana avenue. financial secretary, H. P. Burt, 1519 Indiana ave.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Fixture hangers—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 106 E. Randolph st. President, C. M. Hall, 185 Indiana street; recording secretary, O. H. Owens, South Harvey, Ill.; financial secretary, O. A. Lawren, 449 Cornelia street.

*No. 382, Columbia, S. C.—Meets Wednesday night, at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, F. D. Cooper, Southern Bell Tel. Co.; recording secretary, J. W. Blease, Wm. Perry Electrical Co.; financial secretary, W. J. Jones, South Carolina Glass Works.

*No. 383, Mattoon, Ill.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

*No. 384, Sydney, Nova Scotia—Meets every second Wednesday of each month at C. M. B. A. Hall, George street, Sydney, C. B. President, S. C. De Witt, Sydney, N. S.; recording secretary, Oscar L. Boyd, P. O. Box 415; financial secretary, J. P. Gallant, P. O. Box 415.

*No. 385 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays at Bugbee Hall. President, R. H. Morris, 167 Prospect street; recording secretary, T. H. Hogarth, 86 Andover street; financial secretary, J. J. McCrillas, 259 South Broadway.

*No. 386, New Iberia, La.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Main streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

*No. 387, Freeport, Ill.—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Stephenson street. President, C. L. Guion, 95 Cottonwood street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

*No. 388, Palestine, Tex.—President, C. M. Parkhill; recording secretary, D. E. Bostick; financial secretary, J. L. Turner.

*No. 389, Paterson, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesday, in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

*No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Conemaugh, Pa.

*No. 391, Meridian, Miss.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters Hall, Second street between 22nd and 23rd avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell; Thirty-eighth avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth street.

*No. 392, Troy, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, J. W. Lindsey, Lynd House; recording secretary, J. Seymour Scott, 18 Ingalls ave.; financial secretary, Robert Grant, 165 First street.

?No. 393, Detroit, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Friday, in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, George A. Dunkers, 473 Elmwood avenue; recording secretary, Sydney A. Smith, 368 Cass avenue; financial secretary, C. W. Guinness, 505 Trumbull avenue.

†No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in each month at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, D. D. Ebe, 60 Washington street; financial secretary, Thos. H. Mohan, 1 School street.

*No. 395, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Meets first and third Monday of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge ave.; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

†No. 396, Boston, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday, at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. Building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

*No. 397, Quebec, Canada. Meets first and third Monday at Moisans Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

*No. 398, St. Cloud, Minn.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Fifth avenue and First street, south. President, Gottlieb Gebrenback, Twelfth avenue N.; recording secretary, Harry Hamlin, Sauk Rapids, Minn.; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 618 Sixth avenue, south.

*No. 399, Portland, Me.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington Block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, Edward Tenney, 22 Paris street; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 86 Lancaster street.

*No. 400, Ottawa, Ontario.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water street.

*No. 401, Burlington, Iowa.—Meets every Monday evening at Carpenters Hall, Third and Jefferson street. President, L. R. Sherrill, 104 N. Main street; recording secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street; financial secretary, W. F. Moore, 918 S. Third street.

*No. 402, Portchester, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday nights at 8 each month, at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel E. Purdy; P. O. Box 240, Port Chester, N. Y.; financial secretary, J. C. Irving, Greenwich, Conn.

*No. 403, Meadville, Pa.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Water street and Mead avenue. President, Fred. A. Berg, 732 Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. A. Cummings, Park avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Simpson, Phoenix Hotel.

*No. 404, Denver, Colo.—(Winders)—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles Building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

*No. 405, Houghton, Mich.—meets first and third Thursday of each month at Union Hall, Sheldon street. President, John Crawford, Houghton; recording secretary, W. M. Bates, Houghton; financial secretary, E. J. Poirier.

*No. 406, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.—Meets Friday of each week at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker; recording secretary, John A. Ball; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 348.

*No. 407, Marquette, Mich.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month at Siegel's Hall, N. Third streets. President, O. H. Siewert, 389 West Alger street; recording secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 321 West Bluff street; financial secretary, G. H. Kemper, 511 West Ridge street.

*No. 408, Missoula, Mont.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Fireman's Hall, West Main street. President, J. B. Ashley, Missoula, Mont.; recording and financial secretary, C. H. Christensen, 806 East Front street.

*No. 409, Ithaca, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturday of every month at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, W. W. Harding, South Cayuga street; recording secretary, J. W. Spaulding, 518 Willow avenue; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 506 South Albany street.

*No. 410, Albany, N. Y.—Meets first and third Mondays at 8 P. M., Laventall Building, Hounds avenue and South Pearl street. President, C. F. Mull, 461 Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y.; financial secretary, W. F. Sanderson, Renalear, N. Y.; recording secretary, G. W. White, 1627 Second avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

*No. 411, Warren, O.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Main street. President, E. S. Kelly, North Tod avenue; recording secretary, George L. Hardy, C. D. & P. Tel. Co., Niles, Ohio; financial secretary, S. F. Messer, 818 North Tod avenue.

*No. 412, Mankato, Minn.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, W. C. Sessico, 429 Belgrade avenue; recording secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 S. Fourth street; financial secretary, R. A. Anderson, box 140.

*No. 413, Manila, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

*No. 414, Norwalk, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesey avenue and Monroe street. President, Ralph Farley; recording secretary, Harry Stoughton; financial secretary, Adelbert Graham

*No. 415, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. P. Hall. President, F. P. Edlind, 218 E. Sixteenth street; recording secretary, H. J. Gallivan; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, box 530.

*No. 416, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at N. E. corner Seventh and Fexil streets, Secret Service room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 S. Third street; recording secretary, H. F. Howard, 619 S. Tenth street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 118 E. Isabel street.

*No. 417, Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

*No. 418, Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights at Franks Place, Main street. President, Geo. B. Duncan; recording and financial secretary, Oscar H. Brinkman, Box 405.

*No. 419, Jacksonville, Ill.—President, P. Traube; recording secretary, J. A. Lemington, 1018 N. Church street; financial secretary, O. Sorrelias.

*No. 420, Moberly, Mo.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday night of each month at Lincoln G. A. H., Reed street. President, Rieley Patterson, Moberly, Mo., care of Richmond Hotel; recording secretary, E. J. Hayes, 629 Culp street, Moberly, Mo.

*No. 421, Watertown, N. Y.—President, G. B. Dickerson; financial secretary, Wm. C. Anderson, 1 Arlington street.

*No. 422, Hackensack, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, D. T. Evans; recording secretary, Bert M. Pratt, 52 Main street; financial secretary, Walter Kingsley, Kansas street.

*No. 423, Montreal, P. Q.—Meets First and Third Friday each month, at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 81½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

*No. 424, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Paschen's Hall, 328 Chestnut street. President, Wm. McFadden, National Home; recording secretary, Jas. W. Daley, 486 Twenty-seventh street; financial secretary, J. V. Field, 459 Sixth avenue.

*No. 425, Wilmington, Del.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at corner Eighth and Orange streets. President, E. B. Ferrel, 802 West Sixth street; recording secretary, H. Mason, 8 Riddle avenue; financial secretary, R. S. Hertzog, 1112 King street.

*No. 426, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every second and fourth Fridays of each month at Harmony Hall, corner First avenue and Mineral street. President, Jos. Kain, 468 Clinton street; recording secretary, Frank Zimney, 964 Eighth avenue; financial secretary, Charles Nauertz, 648 Madison street, rear.

*No. 427, Springfield, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday, at Electrical Workers' Hall, 210½ S. Fifth street. President, J. D. Valentine, 411 W. Canedy street; recording secretary, A. H. Barth, 615 E. Jackson street; financial secretary, R. W. Berry, 916 E. Edwards street.

*No. 428, Bakersfield, Cal.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1808 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

*No. 429, Columbus, Ga.—President, John Ralph, Automatic Tel. Company; financial secretary, C. A. Sides, Automatic Tel. Company.

*No. 430, Racine, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturday of the month, at 8 p. m., at Trades Labor Hall, Fourth and Main streets. President, J. P. Brown, 1521 State street; recording secretary, Fred M. Brooker; P. O. Box 247; D. A. Howard, 1917 N. Chatham street.

*No. 431, Frederick, Md.—Meets every first and second Saturday in the month at Farmer Hall at West Patrick street. President, H. H. Barnes;

financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

*No. 432, Eau Claire, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Barstow and Wisconsin streets. President, George Headwick, 245 Barloud street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 948 Madison street; financial secretary, Louis Marsh, 521 Congress street.

*No. 433, Fremont, Ohio.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Germonade's Hall, corner of Park and Napoleon street. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 387 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

*No. 434, Douglas, Ariz.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, F. C. Farrington-care Douglas Imp. Co.

*No. 435, Marion, Ohio.—Meets every Saturday at Central Trades Council Hall, South Main street. President, R. C. Owens, Ola street; recording secretary, Sylvester Rowe, 289 North Oak street; financial secretary, Fred Rowe, 269 North Oak street.

*No. 436, Oneonta, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trade and Labor Council Hall at 160 Main street. President, M. J. Young, 265 Main street; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, 46 Academy street; financial secretary, Jno. O'Brien, 26 Broad street.

*No. 437, Fall River, Mass.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, general delivery.

No. 438, Greater New York, N. Y. (Electrical car workers)—Meets every Friday, at Odd Fellows Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

*No. 439, Alliance, Ohio—Meets second and fourth Friday at Fogys Building, corner Mechanic and Main streets. President John McCaskey, R. F. D. No. 2; recording secretary, A. V. Stanley, 218 W. Main street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, cor. Union and W. Main street.

*No. 440, Grand Rapids, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes.

*No. 441, Janesville, Wis.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Assembly Hall, corner Milwaukee and Franklin streets. President, James Fraser, recording secretary, Ed. Barron, 207 Cherry street; financial secretary, Joseph C. Shuler, 56 Palm street.

*No. 442, Spartansburg, S. C.—Financial secretary, Fred Schueler, care of So. Bell Tel. Co.

*No. 443, Key West, Fla.—Meets every first and third Tuesday at Key West Electric Company Plant. President, H. Z. Lee, Key West Electric Company; recording secretary, J. H. Harris, 809 Galveston street; financial secretary, E. E. Larkin, 321 Whitehead street.

*No. 444, Richmond, Ind.—Financial secretary, J. L. McNeill, 105 North Ninth street.

No. 445, Battle Creek, Mich.—President, Wm. Evans; recording secretary, W. R. Blodgett; financial secretary, P. Long, 21 Locust street.

No. 446, Columbus, Ohio.—Meets every Friday night at 187½ South High street, room 15, over Lazarus' department stores. President, C. L. Sprague, Fourth st. and Oakland avenue; recording secretary, Henry Kern, 338 W. State street; financial secretary, Frank Naus, 51½ W. State street.

*No. 447, Port Huron, Mich.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams, Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 825 Griswold street.

*No. 448, Annapolis, Md.—Meets every Thursday at 30 West street. President, Chas. B. Orrell, 30 West street; recording secretary, Wm. G. Fothergill, Eastport, Md; financial secretary, Ed. T. Beavin, 18 Cathedral street.

*No. 449, Augusta, Ga.—Financial Secretary, J. L. Reed, care of Strowger Exchange.

*No. 450, Trinidad, Colo.—Meets first and third Thursday, Poltry Block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe. Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, general delivery.

*No. 451, New Decatur, Ala.—President, J. H. Mackin, Ala. Traction Co.; recording secretary, Jas. Foster, Box 36; financial secretary, George H. Rider, So. Bell Telephone Co.

No. 452, Pensacola, Fla.—Meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus. Boursette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

*No. 453, Sumter, S. C.—Recording secretary E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street; financial secretary, Jas. Larisey, 108 South Harvin street.

*No. 454, Charlotte, S. C.—President, J. R. Griffith; recording secretary, W. W. Norwood; financial secretary, S. J. Alexander, 503 Poplar street.

*No. 455, Shawnee, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Hall. President, W. C. Campbell, 304 North Tucker street; recording secretary, B. Shipley, 215 E. Main street; financial secretary, H. Brown, P. O. Box 421.

No. 456, Oklahoma City, O. T.—President, C. B. Griffin; recording secretary, F. Maurice Johnson, 317 West Pott street; financial secretary, Guy Wetherbee, 1105 North Harvey.

*No. 457, Kenosha, Wis.—Meets first and third Fridays, at Schilt's Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 723 Exchange street.

*No. 458, Aberdeen, Wash.—Meets every Sunday, 12 m., at Longshoremen's Hall. President, Frank Ratty; recording and financial secretary, M. O. James, 201 Heron street.

*No. 459, Cortland, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Martin Block, Main street. President, John J. McMahon, Grotn avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. H. Hartnett, 5 Sand street.

*No. 460, Chickasha, Ind. T.—Meets second Friday night of month, at Perry's Hall, Post-office Building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, V. L. Perry.

*No. 461, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Friday at Weavers Hall, 32 Middlestreet. President, James E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, George B. Conant, 176 Cross street.

*No. 462, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Wednesday night at Lightstones Hall, southeast corner Eleventh street and Franklin avenue. President, John M. Kossenjans, 2015 Geyer avenue; recording secretary, Norman O. Wagner, 2120 Locust street; financial secretary, Wm. Folkerts, 1121 Union avenue.

*No. 463, Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe st.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

District Council, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, John H. Cornick, 308 Grant avenue; vice-president, Barney A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; recording secretary, E. A. Sparks, 20 Cora street.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice-president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, St. Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

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 No. 3, New York.—G. W. Whitford, James Stanton, D.H. Armstrong, Ed. Arrington.
 No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—F. Friedman, 302 Grant street.
 No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Jos. De Vecmon, 27 Sixth street.
 No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—M. H. Collins, office, Sam Jacks' Building, 83 Madison street.
 No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—George Schmatznetz, 302 Grant street.
 No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.
 No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.
 No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.
 No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—A. R. Markle, 1027 Seventh avenue.
 No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.
 No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—A. W. McIntyre, 83 Prospect street.
 No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—Frank J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.
 No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.
 No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.
 No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.
 No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—James Shane, 78 South Division street.
 No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Wm. Bamford, 236 Washington street.
 No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.
 No. 63, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Nickerson, 218 Charles Block.
 No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—J. Monaghan, room 3, Durand Building, 53 Main street.
 No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—W. A. Nielson, 715 Jackson.
 No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Jas. S. Meade, 1321 Arch street.
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 No. 103, Boston, Mass.—Henry R. Thayer, office, 987 Washington street.
 No. 112, Louisville, Ky.—Edw. Boyle, McDowell Building, Fourth and Green streets.
 No. 114, Toronto, Canada.—W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue.

No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—M. S. Culver, 124 East Third street.
 No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—C. M. Bloomfield, 196 Washington street. John F. Cleary, 196 Washington street.
 No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—John Marus, 609 E. Church street.
 No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—J. S. McDonald, 921 Market street.
 No. 154, Rock Island, Ill.—Charles Norton, P. O. Box 225.
 No. 162, Omaha, Nebr.—F. Wittus, Labor Temple.
 No. 194, Shreveport, La.—R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.
 No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Shull, 266 Duffield avenue.
 No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.
 No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio.—J. C. Adams, southwest corner Twelfth and Vine streets.
 No. 218, Seattle, Washington.—E. A. Clark, 132 Warren avenue.
 No. 279, Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Bonnist, 83 East Madison street.
 No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—I. J. Wright, care of Gas and Electric Company.
 No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.
 No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—A. H. Gwan, 320 Bird street.
 No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Drollinger, 1333 Grand avenue.
 No. 353, Perth, Amboy, N. J.—Wm McDonough 138 Smith street.
 No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—Edward N. Nockels, 10 E. Randolph street.
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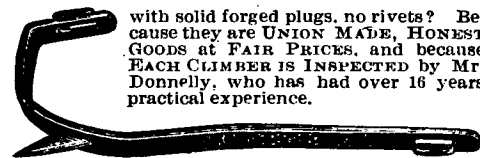
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Alabama. Birmingham...136 Birmingham...227 Mobile...345 Montgomery...363 New Decatur...451 Sheffield...378 Arizona. Douglass...434 Arkansas. Fort Smith...346 Hot Springs...215 Little Rock...126 Pine Bluff...251 Texarkana...301 California. Bakersfield...428 Fresno...169 Los Angeles...61 Los Angeles...116 Los Angeles...370 Oakland...283 Redding...371 Sacramento...36 Sacramento...340 San Francisco...6 San Francisco...151 San Jose...250 Santa Cruz...289 Stockton...207 Vallejo...180 Colorado. Colo. Springs...113 Colo. Springs...233 Cripple Creek...70 Denver...68 Denver...121 Denver...404 Pueblo...12 Trinidad...450 Connecticut. Bridgeport...146 Hartford...37 Hartford...186 Meriden...351 New London...344 New Haven...90 New Haven...304 Norwich...343 Stamford...310 Waterbury...11 Delaware. Wilmington...425 Wilmington...313 District of Columbia. Washington...26 Washington...148 Florida. Jacksonville...100 Key West...443 Pensacola...452 Tampa...108 West Palm Beach...327 Georgia. Atlanta...84 Augusta...449 Columbus...429 Savannah...88 Hawaii. Honolulu...111 Idaho. Boise City...291 Pocatello...312	Indiana. Anderson...147 Brazil...324 Elkhart...157 Evansville...16 Fort Wayne...138 Fort Wayne...260 Fort Wayne...305 Hammond...280 Indianapolis...10 Kokomo...322 Lafayette...222 Logansport...209 Marion...153 Mt. Vernon...418 Muncie...294 New Albany...286 Peru...347 Princeton...269 Richmond...444 Shelbyville...329 South Bend...132 Sullivan...219 Terre Haute...25 Vincennes...243 Indian Territory. Ardmore...406 Chickasha...460 Illinois. Alton...128 Aurora...149 Belleville...50 Bloomington...197 Champaign...203 Chicago...9 Chicago...49 Chicago...78 Chicago...134 Chicago...279 Chicago...282 Chicago...315 Chicago...337 Chicago...376 Chicago...381 Danville...290 Decatur...242 East St. Louis...309 Elgin...117 Freeport...387 Galesburg...184 Jacksonville...419 Joliet...176 Kankakee...362 Kewanee...91 La Salle...321 Lincoln...303 Mattoon...333 Ottawa...341 Peoria...34 Peoria...302 Pullman...262 Quincy...67 Rockford...196 Rock Island...154 Rock Island...278 Springfield...193 Springfield...427 Sterling...339 Streator...236 Iowa. Boone...372 Burlington...401 Cedar Rapids...226 Cedar Rapids...253 Clinton...273 Davenport...109 Des Moines...55 Dubuque...198 Fort Dodge...224 Mason City...170 Muscatine...208 Oskaloosa...336 Ottumwa...173 Sioux City...47 Waterloo...288	Kansas. Atchison...19 Emporia...333 Fort Scott...152 Lawrence...361 Pittsburg...107 Topeka...225 Wichita...144 Kentucky. Henderson...82 Hopkinsville...317 Lexington...183 Louisville...112 Louisville...369 Owensboro...216 Paducah...177 Louisiana. New Iberia...386 New Orleans...4 New Orleans...130 New Orleans...281 Shreveport...194 Maine. Bangor...349 Portland...399 Maryland. Annapolis...448 Baltimore...27 Baltimore...28 Batimore...46 Cumberland...307 Frederick...431 Massachusetts. Boston...103 Boston...104 Boston...396 Brookton...223 Lawrence...385 Lowell...461 Lynn...285 Lynn...377 North Adams...298 Pittsfield...167 Pittsfield...264 Salem...259 Springfield...7 Worcester...96 Michigan. Ann Arbor...171 Battle Creek...445 Bay City...150 Benton Harbor...175 Detroit...17 Detroit...183 Detroit...393 Escanaba...374 Fall River...437 Grand Rapids...75 Grand Rapids...231 Houghton...405 Iron Mount'n...359 Jackson...205 Kalamazoo...395 Lansing...352 Marquette...407 Muskegon...275 Port Huron...447 Saginaw...145 Sault Ste Marie...332 Traverse City...131 Minnesota. Duluth...31 Mankato...412 Minneapolis...24 Minneapolis...292 St. Cloud...398 St. Paul...23 Winona...74 Mississippi. Jackson...257 Meridian...391	Missouri. Natchez...295 Fulton...365 Hannibal...350 Jefferson City...375 Joplin...95 Kansas City...18 Kansas City...330 Kansas City...356 Moberly...420 St. Joseph...40 St. Joseph...416 St. Louis...1 St. Louis...2 St. Louis...59 St. Louis...199 St. Louis...367 St. Louis...462 Sedalia...266 Springfield...335 Montana. Anaconda...200 Butte...65 Great Falls...122 Helena...185 Missoula...408 Mexico. Monclova Coahuila...51 La Cananea Sonora...182 Nebraska. Lincoln...265 Omaha...22 Omaha...162 New Hampshire. Manchester...229 New Jersey. Atlantic City...210 Atlantic City...211 Camden...299 Hackensack...422 Jersey City...15 Jersey City...164 Long Branch...331 Newark...52 Newark...87 Newark...190 Newark...239 Paterson...102 Paterson...389 Perth Amboy...353 Trenton...29 New Mexico. Albuquerque...306 New York. Albany...137 Albany...410 Auburn...300 Auburn...394 Binghamton...325 Brooklyn...110 Buffalo...41 Buffalo...45 Cortland...459 Elmira...139 Hornellsville...92 Ithaca...409 Jamestown...106 Mingston...277 Kiddletown...101 Newburgh...417 New Rochelle...127 New York...3 New York...20 New York...270 New York...368 New York...438 Niagara Falls...58 Olean...214 Oneida...373 Oneonta...436 Oswego...328	Portchester...402 Poughkeepsie...286 Rochester...44 Rochester...86 Rochester...220 Rochester...284 Saratoga Springs...261 Schenectady...140 Schenectady...232 Schenectady...234 Schenectady...247 Schenectady...252 Schenectady...254 Schenectady...267 Syracuse...43 Syracuse...79 Troy...392 Utica...42 Utica...181 Watertown...421 North Carolina. Asheville...239 Charlotte...454 Wilmington...133 Ohio. Akron...89 Alliance...489 Ashtabula...148 Canton...178 Chillicothe...248 Cincinnati...30 Cincinnati...212 Cincinnati...235 Cleveland...38 Cleveland...39 Columbus...54 Columbus...446 Dayton...118 Dayton...241 East Liverpool...93 Findlay...298 Fremont...433 Hamilton...206 Lima...32 Lorain...237 Marietta...185 Marion...435 Massillon...35 Mt. Vernon...97 Newark...172 Norwalk...414 Piqua...297 Sandusky...110 Springfield...204 Steubenville...246 Toledo...8 Toledo...245 Warren...411 Youngstown...62 Youngstown...64 Zanesville...160 Oklahoma. Guthrie...364 Oklahoma City...456 Shawnee...456 Oregon. Portland...125 Pennsylvania. Allentown...366 Altoona...271 Chester...189 Connellsville...326 Easton...91 East Mauch Chunk...244 Erie...56 Greensburg...379 Harrisburg...53 Johnstown...390 Lancaster...71
---	--	--	--	---

CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Continued.

Meadville.....408	Spartansburg. 442	Utah.	Wheeling.....141	Victoria.....280
New Brighton. 348	Sumter.....458	Ogden.....316	Wheeling.....141	Manitoba.
New Castle.....32	South Dakota.	Salt Lake City. 57	Wisconsin.	Winnipeg.....166
Oil City.....228	Sioux Falls....360	Salt Lake City. 354	Appleton.....201	New Brunswick.
Philadelphia.. 21	Tennessee.	Salt Lake City. 380	Ashland.....255	St. John.....174
Philadelphia.. 98	Knoxville.....318	Virginia.	Beloit.....311	Nova Scotia.
Philadelphia.. 240	Memphis.....192	Newport News	Eau Claire....432	Sydney.....384
Philadelphia.. 287	Nashville.....129	165	Grand Rapids. 440	
Pittsburg..... 5	Texas.	Norfolk..... 80	Janesville....441	
Pittsburg..... 14	Austin.....115	Richmond..... 48	Kenoska.....457	
Pittsburg..... 319	Beaumont.....221	Washington.	La Crosse.....135	
Pittsburg..... 355	Beaumont.....308	Aberdeen.....458	Madison.....159	Ontario.
Pittston.....357	Dallas..... 69	Everett.....191	Marinette.....274	Hamilton.....106
Seranton..... 81	Dallas.....188	Seattle..... 77	Milwaukee....424	London.....120
Shamokin.....263	Denison.....338	Seattle.....202	Milwaukee....426	Ottawa.....400
Sharon.....218	El Paso..... 13	Seattle.....217	Oshkosh.....187	St. Catharines. 249
Uniontown.....161	Fort Worth...156	Spokane..... 73	Racine.....430	Sault Ste Ma-
Warren..... 63	Galveston....124	Tacoma..... 76	West Superior. 278	rie..... 85
Wilkesbarre...163	Greenville....348	Whatcom.....384	Wyoming.	Toronto.....114
Philippine Island's	Houston..... 65	West Virginia.	Cheyenne.....415	Toronto.....358
Manila.....413	Palestine....388	Charleston....256	CANADA.	Quebec.
Rhode Island.	Paris.....320	Fairmont.....323	British Colum-	Montreal.....428
Providence..... 99	San Antonio.. 60	Parkersburg..168	bia.	Montreal.....468
Providence.....258	Sherman.....272		Vancouver....213	Quebec.....397
Newport.....268	Temple.....158			
South Carolina.	Tyler.....314			
Charleston....179	Waco..... 72			
Columbia.....382				

OKLAHOMA.

Local No. 155 is still in the ring and doing some good. We took in two new members last meeting and have several applications pending. Work is not very brisk here at the present time, so could not advise the brothers to turn their toes in this direction.

Brother Al Sparks has been on the sick list for a short time, but is able to be up now.

Brother J. C. Clarke was a delegate from our local to the District Council, held at Dallas, Texas, April 17, and reports a good meeting.

O. A. WALLER.

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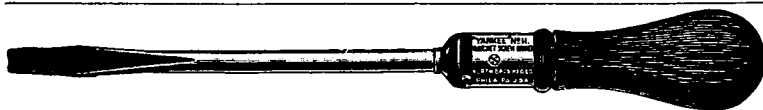
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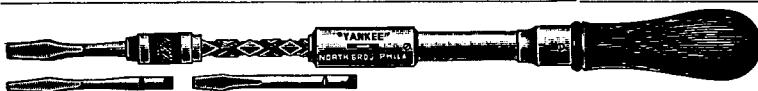
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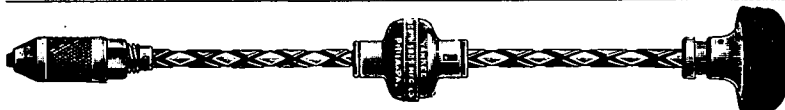
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